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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, November 22, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
Mercantile.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
Sugar.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	28	28¼
Hamoa	175,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Agricultural Co	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	.....	.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	39	.....
Honomu	750,000	100	.....	165
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	.....	32
Haiku	500,000	100	.....	240
Kahuku	500,000	20	24	25
Kamalo Sug. Co. Lt. a	225,000	20	.....	.....
" Paid up	250,000	20	.....	.....
Kihei Plan. Co. Lt. a	1,000,000	50	13	15
" Paid up	1,500,000	50	.....	.....
Kipahulu	160,000	100	.....	110
Koloa	800,000	100	.....	.....
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
Maunalei S. Co., Ass	405,000	100	.....	.....
" Paid up	100,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde S. Co. Lt. A	832,500	20	.....	.....
" Paid up	1,650,000	20	13½	14
Nahiku Sugar Co. A	.....	20	.....	.....
" Paid up	.....	20	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	169	172½
Onomea	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
Ookala	500,000	20	.....	15½
Olaa Sugar Co. Lt.As	812,500	20	4¾	5½
" Paid up	2,500,000	20	15⅛	15½
Olowalu	150,000	100	.....	100
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	560,000	100	.....	.....
Paia	750,000	100	245	.....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	.....	195
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	.....	165
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	172	12 ⅜
Waianae	300,000	100	.....	.....
Wailuku	700,000	100	.....	400
Waimanalo	252,000	100	145	.....
Waimea	125,000	100	.....	100
Steamship Cos.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	105
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	125
Miscellaneous				
Hawaiian Elect. Co.	250,000	100	105	.....
Haw. Electric Assess.	12,500	100	55	.....
Hon. Rp Tr. & Ld. Co	250,000	100	.....	95
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100	.....	.....
Mutual Telephone Co.	189,000	10	.....	.....
Makaha Cof Co. Pd up	40,000	100	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	.....	107½
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	.....	.....
Bonds.				
Haw. Govt. 6 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	97
Haw. Govt. Postal Savings 4½ per cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 per ct.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ewa Plantation 6 p c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	101	.....
Oahu Plant. 6 p. c	.....	.....	.....	101
Olaa Plant. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Session Sales—Morning Session—Fifty Olaa, assessable, $5. Afternoon Session—Thirty Ookala, $15.

OXYGEN FOR SEA SICKNESS.

Two French physicians have been experimenting with a new cure for that troublesome malady, sea sickness. They claim that they have found a certain remedy in the inhaling of compressed pure oxygen. An exchange says:

"Oxygen causes all feeling of nausea to disappear, renews the strength and finally induces a calm and restful sleep. Furthermore, it helps greatly to regulate the respiration and to remove headaches. According to the two physicians, the oxygen should only be inhaled through the mouth, and inhalations should be long and should be made at regular intervals. The nostrils meanwhile should be closed. Finally the physicians point out that pure oxygen can be easily procured and can be readily kept in tubes of a suitable size.

"The news of this discovery will surely be welcome, not only to the many Americans who intend to cross the Atlantic this year, but also to the many physicians who know that, while sea sickness is not in itself a grave malady, it nevertheless has often a serious effect on persons suffering from some organic disease."

The Hawaiian band were refused permission by Governor Dole to play last evening on Haalelea Lawn for the bazaar of the Methodist church. The Governor also refused the band for the coming football game tomorrow on the Punahou grounds.

The Star newsboys will be entertained by the Star on Thanksgiving with a big dinner.

CURSES AND BLOWS THIS CHILD'S LOT

Inhuman Treatment of a Chinese Slave.

EIGHT-YEAR-OLD GIRL WAS BRUTALLY BEATEN DAILY

The Honolulu Protective League Rescues the Baby Victim of Ng Mon War and His Wife and Holds Her Safe.

AH HO, a Chinese slave girl of eight years, emaciated by suffering and starvation, and bearing the marks of inhuman treatment upon her body, was brought to the police station yesterday afternoon by Rev. William Morris Kincaid, pastor of Central Union Church, Major Wood of the Salvation Army, and George B. McClellan, representative of the Protective League of Honolulu.

Their frail burden was taken into the private office of High Sheriff Brown where she remained during the afternoon. Last evening she was taken to Kawaiahao Seminary on King street where she will be kept under the charge of the matron.

Inhuman brutality has been the child's lot for the past six months. She is the slave of Ng Mon War, clerk in Hon. Paul Neumann's law office, and was bought by him half a year since for $170. Prior to that she was the property, body and soul, of a Chinese who lived upon another Island and who had originally bought her from the mother in China.

Ng Mon War and his wife reside on Nuuanu avenue near the corner of Vineyard street. The little child has been the slave of the couple in fact. They have owned her body and lashed it in the fury of their passions when they willed.

The Protective League of Honolulu was organized last Monday afternoon with forty representative men of all walks of life as members. Its object was stated to be "To secure the enactment and enforcement of laws for the moral welfare of Honolulu, for the protection of children, the promotion of public decency, and also to exert moral pressure on public affairs when necessary."

At that meeting Rev. W. M. Kincaid brought to the attention of the League the story of the ill-treatment of the Chinese slave girl belonging to Ng Mon War. A committee consisting of himself as chairman, Major Wood and Geo. B. McClellan, was appointed to investigate the matter and take whatever action they deemed necessary to remedy the evil.

The gentlemen found out in the course of their investigations that Mon War's wife beat the child at all hours of the day and night. What the motive was for such cruel treatment none of the neighbors had been able to ascertain. But that the woman brutally whipped the girl, starved her until she became a shadow, and abused her until her groans and moans were so pitiful that the neighbors complained to the police, were undeniable facts.

Mrs. Margaret West, who lives next door to the couple, one day saw the woman beat the child with her fists and then send her into the yard for a stick of wood. The slave tremblingly complied and brought her a stick of algeroba wood, now in the possession of the Advertiser, about fourteen inches in length, two inches in thickness, covered with splinters and rough bark.

The slave was compelled to remove her slippers and place her feet upon a step leading to the back porch. The inhuman mistress then took the club in her hand and brought the end of it down upon the child's tender toes—first upon one foot, then upon the other—the slave all the time crying, groaning, moaning, begging that her mistress desist, and at last falling to the ground in her agony.

Not content with this, the unnatural fiend raised the baby's bare feet in the air and pounded them with the bludgeon. The shrieks of the slave called out all the neighbors. Mrs. West shouted to the woman to let the child alone and received a surly answer to mind her own business.

As Mrs. West raised her voice to shame the woman the child was suddenly turned around to face Mrs. West and with a foul word of contempt, told her to shut up. Mrs. West was dumfounded. Since she has learned from the child's own lips that she was compelled to say this for fear of receiving further punishment.

Last Monday afternoon Mrs. West saw the child cruelly beaten. A little later the woman went down the street dressed in the finery of a gay holoku, for she wears the native costume, leading her own little one by the hand.

The slave girl, however, was left in the house and Mrs West saw her wearily leaning out of the kitchen window, sobbing and holding her head in her hands. Mrs. West asked how she had been beaten. The little girl reached down and picked up an algeroba club about fourteen inches long, very thick and heavy, and said: "This is what she hurt me with."

The matter was reported to Mr. Kincaid and by him to the Protective League.

Mr. Kincaid was seen last evening at his residence and gave out the following statement regarding the case which has aroused the energies of the League:

"On Monday afternoon Mrs. West, who lives at the corner of Nuuanu and Vineyard streets, a lady who used to be in my church in San Francisco, came to my house to ascertain whether there was any remedy for a case of child cruelty in a house next door to hers. She told me that a couple lived there, Ng Mon War and his wife, and that they owned the child, who was about eight or nine years of age. Mon War, I believe, is a clerk in the office of Paul Neumann. She said that the wife of Mon War was treating the child with the utmost cruelty, and then described to me the punishment meted out by this woman.

"She would hold the girl up by her feet and then take an algeroba club and beat her with it all over the body. She would also take her by the feet and hang her head against the floor and wall. She would make her take off her Chinese slippers and beat her toes with the end of an algeroba club. Afterwards she would repeat the punishment on the soles of her feet. This has continued for about six months ever since Mon War bought the girl. Her body has been covered with bruises for months. Mr. and Mrs. White, who lived near, have been aroused time and again by brutal treatment administered to the child in the middle of the night.

"The little girl was being reduced to a shadow by her cruel treatment. There is no question in my mind but that she was being kept for immoral purposes. The woman who did the beating I feel sure is an immoral woman, for from what I hear of her she is in the habit of going out at nights and remaining away from her home and living with another man. When she came home she and her husband, Mon War, would get into a quarrel with the result that both would vent their angry passions out on the innocent slave girl."

"I did not know what the laws were when the meeting was called on Monday, but the first thing we did was to see Mrs. West and Mrs. White and ask them if they would testify if the case came up in court. We wanted evidence as to the cruelty. They told me they would.

"That Monday afternoon the child was inhumanly treated and these ladies had to interfere again. They told us to see the proprietor of a Chinese store near by and get more testimony, but the proprietor would not say anything to us. Then we went to see the high sheriff, but he was not in. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth said there was no remedy in the matter except to have the woman arrested for assault and battery. We were not certain as to whether we could find a way to rescue the girl.

"Mr. McClellan went to see Judge Frear. The latter said it would be an exceedingly difficult thing to gain possession of the girl, and advised us to go slow. Mr McClellan then went to Attorney Albert Judd, and the latter went to see the high sheriff with the result that the high sheriff gave orders to have the girl brought to his office. This was done.

"Ah Ho then acknowledged that she had been sold originally by her mother in China and brought to Hawaii. Six months ago she was sold to parties here, and then by them to Mon War, and now she was their slave just as much as anyone ever was the slave of another.

"Yesterday she had a big lump on one of her hands which looked as if it had been broken. Her body was a mass of black and blue bruises. After consultation it was decided to send Ah Ho to Kawaiahao Seminary, and Mr. McClellan will act as her guardian."

Asked as to what he thought of the general situation in Honolulu regarding children and their treatment, Mr. Kincaid said:

"This is the only city—American city—under the flag (I am not speaking of the Philippines or Cuba), where there is no strenuous legislation in regard to childhood. Any American citizen anywhere else could have gotten out letters of guardianship in a case like this. If a woman of immoral character has children under her care, they can be taken away from her and put in an asylum of some kind for children. The Children's Aid Society of any city can do this. The courts in America never hesitate to rescue children from immoral parents, and they are sent to institutions under the support of the State. I have been on a large number of protective boards where children are concerned and know their methods well.

"In San Francisco, one of the loosest cities I know of, there are strong laws in regard to this matter. You prove your case and take the child away. Here the only thing you can do is to prove an assault and battery and put the prisoner under bonds to keep the peace. This child would have been killed if she had remained with these people any longer.

"If I have anything to say about this society we will commence at the beginning. It is better to work upon young children than to work for the redemption of hardened prostitutes. There is very little hope with them. The first work of the societey is to get suitable legislation to protect children and allow the society to seize the children before they can be brought up to a life of prostitution.

"It is not visionary things, but something that will appeal to the practical mind, that counts for something in a matter of this kind. If you take up something that appeals even to base men they will recognize the force of it. I would recommend to make it a penal offense for anyone to hold a child as a slave.

"I believe we could find many cases of children being held as slaves. It is a subject upon which I will preach soon.

"There is no hope under the present system of laws to get hold of slave children. I have seen a wonderful change effected by law in regard to the saving of children. I was in San Francisco when legislation was effected in regard to children. I was there in 1890 when they had practically nothing in the way of laws to protect children, and have seen the whole thing grow gradually to its present grand proportions.

"The laws were such that a judge could suspend sentence upon a child and allow it to be taken away by the children's protective societies. The society had the custody of the child at all times, and this prevented many of them from being sent to the reform schools. We used to have representatives in the police courts every day, and the judge would very gladly suspend sentence and give them to the society."

Mrs. Margaret West, who resides next door to the house of Ng Mon War, told a reporter last evening of the inhumanity manifested toward the little slave girl which had at times almost frozen her heart. She had protested time and time again against the child's harsh treatment, but only received foul abuse from the woman who administered the brutal blows.

For months she had witnessed this brutality, and once called in a mounted police officer. The officer was met by Ng Mon War and wife, who said they had been quarreling and that the child cried because of it.

Said Mrs. West: "I saw her take a stick of algeroba wood and fiendishly strike the child's toes with the end of it. She compelled the girl to stand with both feet together while she banged the club upon her tender toes. Then she held her so that she could rain down blows upon her soles. Another time I heard the blows while I was inside my house. I ran out and called to the woman to stop. She called me foul names. The girl showed her head to me one day in the Chinese store. It was badly bruised, and so were her arms and neck.

"I asked her one day, 'Why don't you leave and go to your own people?'

"She said her mother was in China. I asked her how she came here. She answered that her mother had sold her and she was brought to Hawaii, and six months ago had been sold to Mon War. This is the stick which the girl gave me last Monday which she said was used by the woman to beat her."

The club is a shocking instrument of torture. Heavy, long, thick, rough, with jagged edges, it is an implement the judges of the Spanish inquisition would gladly have welcomed among their paraphernalia. High Sheriff Brown said last evening that a warrant for the arrest of the wife of Ng Mon War would be issued today charging her with assault and battery on Ah Ho.

There is another charge upon which the high sheriff has been asked to arrest the woman. This is prostitution. Mon War has been at the office of the high sheriff many times requesting him to take some action to curb his wife's actions. But the only charge which will be laid against her for the present is the assault and battery already mentioned.

PRINCESS THERESA WANTS TO BE THE WHOLE THING

THERE IS A SOCIAL war in the camp of the Independents, and all on account of "Princess" Theresa, the wife of Delegate-elect Wilcox. J. K. Kaulia, one of the trio of Independent leaders, is very sore over the superior airs displayed by Mrs. Wilcox since the elevation of her husband, and is inclined to rule the roost.

Kaulia did not attend the luau given at the drill shed Wednesday evening in honor of the Delegate-elect. The reason as given by the doughty leader of the Home Rulers is that Mrs. Wilcox is trying to lord it over him, and he won't stand for it.

"I won't have any woman overstepping my authority and sticking her nose into everything. I did not go to the luau because I objected to Mrs. Wilcox lording it over everyone," said Kaulia to an Advertiser reporter.

"I am manager now of the Independent party—chairman of the executive committee—and I do not wish to be thwarted by a woman like that. I am in authority in all these matters pertaining to the welfare of the Home Rule party and not Mrs. Wilcox. She is too uppish altogether."

Mr. Kaulia said he was very indignant at the airs which Theresa Wilcox is showering about, but that she had run up against an opponent who will be at the head of affairs here and that Mrs. Wilcox must step down and out.

Mrs. Wilcox was also responsible for the non-attendance of Queen Lilliuokalani at the luau. During the meeting held by the ladies who had the luau in hand it was proposed that Mrs. Wilcox, being the "first lady" of the party by reason of her husband's high office, should go in person and crave the indulgence of the Queen and gain her acceptance to the invitation to attend the luau. Mrs. Wilcox arose to the height of her dignity and absolutely refused to meet the Queen on such equal terms. She insisted that she was in a position to dictate to the Queen, and if any favors were to be given, the Queen must make the first move and call upon herself. Mrs. Wilcox gave the ladies to understand that if the Queen was invited the others must attend to it. Not she.

Mrs. Kuheleani was then appointed a committee of one to wait upon the Queen and extend her a cordial invitation to participate in the luau. Lilliuokalani intimated that she might grace the occasion by her presence, but the luau was Queenless.

The same fate was in store for Princess David Kawananakoa and Samuel Parker. It was stated at the meeting that it would be an act of courtesy to invite both. Mrs. Wilcox again squared horses for the fray and entered objections. Governor Dole was also blackballed.

Invitations were extended to Prince David and Sam Parker but as both gentlemen had heard the news of Theresa's opposition to their coming, neither availed himself of the opportunity to partake of fish and pot at Jack Wilcox's table.

PORTO RICO LAZINESS

Everything Is Put Off Until Tomorrow.

POWER OF THE ALCALDE

A Visitor Tells of the Peculiar Politics and Courtship of the Island.

San Juan, P. R., October 23, 1900.

Having spent a number of months on this island during a so-called turbulent period I give you a few impressions of the land and its people as they appeared to me.

When I left New York last April the independent press, or rather Bryan papers, were lavishly using red scare heads on the riots in Porto Rico. Upon my arrival here I found things as quiet as an Alexandria Sunday. Beyond a few small labor lots nothing has occurred to destroy the monotony of the even heat.

The change was made from military to civil government with as little excitement as would occur in the transferring of a crossroads postoffice. There was speech-making in plenty, but its spellbinding quality was lost by the time it reached the sweltering crowd, through a Spanish interpreter. Governor Allen has made a good impression on the people, but he has a tremendous job on his hands to govern the Porto Ricans satisfactory to them. The wealthy land-holders are no doubt satisfied, as their holdings are bringing in more revenue at present than ever before. I know poor people here in San Juan who are paying $10 per month rent for one miserable room with a ground floor, with no water or any improvements whatever. I often wonder how the poor (who form 90 per cent of the population) manage to exist.

The Government pays good wages to the few laborers it employs and these have struck on a number of occasions for $3 per day. This demand was all out of reason and has repeatedly failed.

They have some first-class labor agitators here who would hold their own up even in the Coeur d'Alene country.

The trouble here is a tremendous surplus population who are adverse to emigration and the idleness of a vast territory suitable for agriculture. They huddle together in the cities, thus making the same mistake so noticeable in our own country. They are improvident to the extreme and are absolutely indifferent as to the outcome of the morrow. Our noble red men are the personification of thrift in comparison, and the latter has the reputation of consuming ten days' rations in the first two.

Their general poor physique is due to immorality and ignorance of nutritious foods. They stuff themselves with bananas and sweet cakes instead of cultivating a taste for beans and rice. The cook stove is an unknown quantity except in swelldom, and a few moments is sufficient to spend on their most elaborate meal, on one of their little charcoal affairs.

Eighty per cent of the population are under ten years of age, so you can imagine the number of children crawling around the streets. They tell me that woman's main ambition is to help the population of this island and I earnestly believe it. They are kind and loving with their offspring, but not generous in the matter of clothing for them, the primitive style being deemed sufficient until the child has become large enough to make an individual protest.

We have all the tropical fruits in abundance, but yearn for the juicy apple, pear and peach. I have not seen one of the latter two on the island. The Americans have cultivated a taste for the cocoa de agua, which is the milk of a green cocoanut. These may be had at every turn. The vender chops off the top with a huge knife. At first attempt the contents are generally deposited on the shirt front.

There are a large number of capitalists seeking franchises of all kinds at present, and as the board acting on same are very deliberate, the chances for wind promoters are very slim. It will be a Godsend to this country when they are all in operation. At present there is an electric lighting system under way here in San Juan, and an electric road nearly completed to Rio Piedras, eight miles distant. The track is now being laid on the principal business street, which is very narrow, and I fear that company has trouble ahead in the way of law suits, unless they put on lengthy cow-catchers covered with cushions. This street is always crowded with people, and as they have never seen a trolley in all its glory, I imagine their curiosity will be their undoing.

WORRYING ABOUT THE FEVER.

We are very anxious about a yellow fever epidemic, and all precautions are being taken in a sanitary way. The Island has been free from this scourge since our occupation, but the reports from Cuba have put the officials here on the alert. San Juan is quite elevated and continually swept by ocean breezes, so I think it will be hard to obtain a foothold. It has a complete sewage system, which should be flushed occasionally, as the odors escaping from the traps in the heart of the city are something unbearable.

The island is at present suffering from "too much police." There are two kinds of police, the insular and municipal. There are two separate heads, with no connecting link, and no platonic love between them, but I understand that a treaty has been made by which they can act jointly in case of riots. In a political disturbance in this city about three weeks ago the former body stood idly by waiting for orders, while the latter were impotently struggling to quiet the excited populace. It is said that fully 500 shots were fired that night, and only one person hit, an old lady. A riot order has been issued by General Davis, which prescribes the conduct of the regulars in case of trouble.

The alcaldes or mayors of cities here

(Continued on Page 4.)

TWO HOLIDAYS IN NEXT WEEK

Independence Day and Thanksgiving Festival.

Hawaii will have two great holidays next week.

Wednesday and Thursday—November 28 and 29—will be legal holidays. All public offices will be closed, there will be no schools open, and business will cease. Wednesday is the anniversary of the recognition of Hawaiian independence and Thursday is Thanksgiving Day.

Governor Dole will not issue a special proclamation for Thanksgiving, but has issued the official orders making both days holidays. Professor Alexander says in "A Brief History of the Hawaiian People":

At length on the 28th of November, 1843, the two governments of England and France united in a joint declaration to the effect that "Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty, the King of the French, taking into consideration the existence in the Sandwich Islands of a government capable of providing for the regularity of its relations with foreign nations, have thought it right to engage reciprocally to consider the Sandwich Islands as an independent State, and never to take possession, either directly or under the title of a protectorate, or under any other form, of any part of the territory of which they are composed. . . ."

This was the final act by which the Hawaiian Kingdom was admitted within the pale of civilized nations.

Austin on Evolution.

Franklin Austin addressed the Self-Culture society last evening to Arion Hall, in the rear of the Opera House. "Evolution" was the subject of his discourse. Many were present besides the members of the society and much interest was manifested in the subject. The society has arranged for lectures by many well-known Honolulu students.

KONA HITS MAUI HARD

Wind and Rain Do Great Damage to Island.

KAHULUI IS UNDER WATER

Near Camp Three Is a Deposit of Mud Twelve Feet Deep.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Nov. 17.—The Kona storm struck Maui with great force on Wednesday, and has continued with varying force until the present moment. Kamaainas state that it has been the greatest wind and rainstorm combined since 1880.

There have been violent southern gales and heavy rainfalls but no combination of the two equal to the present Kona for fifteen or twenty years past.

The wind began at 11 p. m. on the 14th and blew a gale till noon of the 15th. Downpours of rain came at intervals, sweeping through exposed house-walls as though they were made of paper. During that night 3.46 inches of rain fell at Haleakala ranch and at least seven or eight inches further makai, at the elevation of Paia or Spreckelsville.

During the afternoon of the 15th the wind blew moderately until dark, when the wildness of the previous night was repeated. The rainfall of the night, as taken at Paia plantation on the morning of the 16th, showed a record of 9¼ inches and the gauge was overflowing. During the storm from the evening of the 14th to this morning (the 17th) the rainfall at Haleakala ranch was 6.44 inches, and at Paia plantation Manager Lindsay estimates from seventeen to eighteen inches.

Kahului is all afloat. Nothing but water, with the houses forming tiny islands here and there, can be seen. The little town is certainly most unfortunate—first, to be destroyed by fire during plague times and now to be soaked with water.

From a distance one might imagine that the Galveston episode had been repeated, but on closer inspection it is seen that all the buildings are intact. The damage to goods and property from water will be considerable.

No trains between Kahului and Paia have been run by the Kahului Railroad Company for several days past. It has been impossible, for the tracks are flooded from Kahului through Spreckelsville to the large H. C. Co.'s pump, which is situated very near the Paia boundary line.

On the Kahului-Makawao Government road in a large hollow just above the Spreckelsville Camp No. 3, the freshet has washed down such a vast quantity of mud that the thoroughfare is impassable. M. A. Tavares, manager of Pukalani dairy of Makawao, states that he has been unable to make his usual daily trip to Kahului and Wailuku for three days past on account of the great deposit of mud and debris just above Camp 3. He estimates that the mud at this place is at least twelve feet deep, for the fence and a small-sized keawe (algaroba) tree have been completely buried.

All communication between Makawao and Wailuku districts has thus been cut off. Last evening at sunset a most beautiful view was presented by the rays of the setting sun shining upon and glistening in the many streams of water which were running in all the gulches of Kula, a most unusual spectacle for that dry section of the country. During the storm in Kula about 100 acres of corn and potatoes were swept downward and destroyed by the flood. The plains below the Kula slope are reported to be covered with destroyed corn, potatoes and "paninis."

The wind blew with tremendous power during the nights of the 14th and 15th.

Telephonic communication all over the Island has been cut off since the morning of the 15th. Many poles have been blown down and trees in falling have broken the wire in many places. Several hundred trees, eucalyptus, pride of India and other varieties, have been uprooted in Makawao district. The roads and fields are covered with litter—bark, leaves, branches, etc.

A horse belonging to Awana, of Makawao, was killed in his pasture by a falling tree. The blow broke the backbone of the animal. During the night of the 15th, at Kaluanui, a tree in falling completely severed the veranda from a cottage. The inmate, the Chinese cook of Mrs. F. A. Alexander, was terribly frightened but otherwise uninjured. The story of the storm cannot be fully related until the broken wires and uprooted poles of the telephone system have been repaired.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

Various Matters Discussed in the Governor's Council.

An estimate of Sewer Engineer Edwards was read at the Governor's Council yesterday morning for building a storm sewer on Fort street. His figures were $4,860. The council recommended that Mr. McCandless go ahead with its construction. This sewer will provide for the drainage of surface water from the street and do away with much of the inconvenience sustained by residents during the recent storms.

A reply from the Rapid Transit Company was read by Mr. McCandless to the Government's letter asking the company to specify its charges for digging graves and as to whether or not the company would pay the Government for the land, and, if so, what amount.

The Rapid Transit reply was to the effect that it would pay the Government 10 per cent of the gross receipts resulting from the sale of lands, the company to pay all expenses. The company further stated the charge of digging graves would be the actual cost price and that the charge for water and the care of lots would not exceed $10 per annum and a proportionate price for portions of lots.

The proposition submitted yesterday was not a new one but only a reply to the Government's request for detailed information concerning the cemetery project of the railway company.

One hundred thousand dollars was authorized to be transferred from the current to the loan fund.

Mr. McCandless spoke again of the land desired by Mr. Galt on Liliha street, and also the proposition of the Bishop Estate in regard to that land, stating they would transfer certain land which was required for the extension of Queen street for the property on Liliha street. No action was taken.

Makawao Teachers.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Nov. 17.—The afternoon of the 12th twelve teachers met in the Makawao school house. The program consisted of the following: "Nature Study in the Primary Room," by Miss E. de Reis; "Elementary Lesson in Geography," by J. S. Medeiros, and a lesson on Longfellow's "Evangeline," by W. C. Crook.

Makawao Debaters

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Nov. 17.—Tuesday evening, the 13th, the Makawao Debating Society met in the parlors of the Paia Foreign Church and discussed the following subject, "Resolved, That Fiction Has a Beneficial Effect in the Formation of Moral Character." Messrs. Engle and Aiken led in the affirmative and Messrs. D. L. Lindsay and Atwater in the negative. The affirmative won.

WILCOX UNCERTIFICATED

Tardy Election Returns Delay Delegate's Sailing

R. W. Wilcox, delegate-elect to Washington, will hardly go away tomorrow as he expected. He has not yet received his certificate from Governor Dole as there are yet some precincts to be heard from. Yesterday Mr. Wilcox said that if he does not go by the Zealandia, he may take the Aorangi to Vancouver.

The luau which the Honolulu Independents intended to give in honor of their delegate last Saturday has been postponed until the day before his departure. In the evening a torchlight procession and a ratification meeting will be held. This was decided upon by those who had the matter in charge yesterday.

Two election precincts were heard from yesterday morning—one from Niihau and two from Maui. There are yet two precincts on Kauai, two on Hawaii and one on Maui to heard from.

ABOUT TOWN.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

Readers of the Honolulu papers are amiliar with it. At first it created considerable excitement. Week after week went by and the good people of Honolulu ceased to wonder and settled down to the fact that what so many of their neighbors said must be true. Any medicine that is endorsed like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills by our own citizens soon becomes a household remedy. Ask any citizen of Honolulu what will cure kidney trouble and the answer invariably is "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclomere street, this city, is one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage. He relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself, from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

HAD TO BE CHANGED TO FIT.

As the views of the faculty of the University of Bonn as at present constituted are too liberal for the training of the crown prince of Germany, who will enter the university in the coming winter, the dictum has gone forth that the faculty must be reconstructed to meet the views of the Emperor, and already two new professors have been called to that end.

WAS ALL A FAKE

Baird Not Ordered To Bring Suit.

HAWAII'S LAND SALES

They are not to be Interfered With By the Attorney General's Department.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—At the Department of Justice, it is denied that Attorney General Griggs has instructed United States District Attorney Baird to institute suits in the Federal Court of Hawaii to set aside all grants, sales, franchises and leases in Hawaii granted since September 28, 1899. During the interim between the annexation of the islands and the passage of the Hawaiian act of April 30, 1900, the Attorney General rendered two opinions to the effect that under the Hawaiian laws then in force, there was no power to sell franchises and public lands. By the terms of section 73 of this act, the ratification of such grants and sales during the hiatus was subject to the approval of the President. (The Grigg's story first appeared in the Honolulu Republican.)

THE BOER WAR.

The Commandos Engaged in Guerrilla Fighting

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Under date of Johannesburg, November 12, Lord Roberts telegraphs to the War Office as follows:

Rundle reports skirmishes with small parties of Boers in the Harrismith, Reitz and Vredo districts recently. The commandos appear to be acting independently and with no object except to give as much annoyance as possible to the British. Our casualties in these skirmishes were two killed and seven wounded.

"Douglas arrived at Ventersdorp November 11 from Zerust, capturing during the march twenty-seven prisoners and a quantity of cattle and sheep. Ventersdorp, which has been a depot of supplies for the Boers, will now be cleared out."

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—War news in South Africa increases in variety, says the Tribune's London correspondent. There are details of eight or ten minor actions and skirmishes all the way from Orange river to Lydenburg. The conclusion that may be fairly drawn from this revival of hostilities is that the British army is now thoroughly alert, inured to service, remarkably mobile and more than a match for Boer wiles and strategems. The Boers are now out-maneuvered and surprised and the British cannot be entrapped, even by De Wet. This much is said in England about the necessity for revolutionizing the War Office and transforming the whole system of military training. Too little stress is laid upon the fact that an army of over 200,000 men is now having in South Africa the most strenuous possible training in the art of war.

ORIENTAL LEPERS.

Turned Adrift on Highways and Sometimes Tortured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A cablegram to the Sun from London says: Mr. Stapleton, writing to the Temple Magazine on mission work among lepers, makes the following appalling statements:

"India has about half a million, China probably as many and Japan 200,000 registered cases. The moment leprosy appears in man, woman or child, banishment is irrevocably decreed. There is no pity or compassion, for the lepers, young or old, are turned adrift as unclean things on the highways and byways, and are dependent for their sustenance on the casual doles of food thrown to them. In India the leper loses caste, which is regarded as his worst doom. In Japan he is treated with the greatest cruelty. The same is true in China. A leper there is often put to death by fire without compunction, and his religion has not a ray of hope for him in the next world."



Sugar advices from Williams, Dimond & Co. to F. A. Schaefer & Co., dated at San Francisco November 9, are as follows:

Our last circular, per Queen, was dated October 16.

SUGAR.—Prices in the local market have since declined, November 7, 25 points, Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon and Washington being as follows:

Dominos, half barrels	6.65c	Dry Granulated, fine	5.95c
Dominos, boxes	6.90c	Dry Granulated, coarse	5.90c
Cubes (A), crushed and fine crushed	6.40c	Confectioners' A	5.90c
Powdered	6.00c	Magnolia A	5.50c
Candy Granulated	6.00c	Extra C	5.40c
		Golden C	5.30c

Similar reductions were made for export, price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands being 5.65c for dry granulated.

BASIS.—October 16th to 24th, no sales; 25th, cost and freight sale 650 tons at 4.45c; 26th to November 1st, no sales; 2d, cost and freight sale, 300 tons at 4.37c; since which no sales, making basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York on that date 4.37c; San Francisco, 3.95c.

NEW YORK REFINED.—No changes from October 3d to November 7th; declined to 5.45c, equal to 5.34c net cash, since which no change reported.

STOCK.—Willett & Gray report November 1st, total stock United States four ports in all hands, estimated October 30th, 53,104 tons, against 181,413 tons same time last year. Six principal ports Cuba, estimated October 31st, 2,900 tons, against 13,500 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable, November 1st at latest uneven dates, 337,504 tons, against 636,458 tons; deficiency under last year, 298,954 tons. Total sugar crops of the world, estimated grand total, cane and beet sugar to November 1st, 21,000 tons, against 8,253,782 tons; estimated increase in the world's production 827 18 tons.

A Princely Scandal.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The World of this city says a judicial separation between Prince and Princess Aribert of Anhalt is an accomplished fact. The paper adds that the deeds were signed and the other formalities completed during the stay in Berlin of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, father of the Princess. There will not be any divorce, Prince Aribert not objecting to the course proposed by his wife.

DISAPPEARED IN NEW YORK.

Wife of an Army Captain Vanishes From View.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Hancock, wife of Captain Hancock, U. S. A., now stationed at Manila, mysteriously disappeared yesterday afternoon in this city. Mrs. Hancock wore valuable jewelry when she disappeared and also carried a considerable sum of money. Her home was at Fortress Monroe, where her sister, Mrs. William Marrye, wife of Colonel William Marrye, commandant of the fort, also lived. Mrs. Hancock was last seen in a Sixth avenue department store.

Captain Hancock had written his wife to join him in Manila. Staterooms were secured on the transport Kilpatrick, which is scheduled to sail today from the Navy yard.

Captain Hancock was formerly stationed at Fort Monroe. His wife, formerly Miss Doyle of Cincinnati, a prominent society belle, was one of the most popular women at the fort.

Plague in Egypt.

CAIRO, Nov. 13.—Two fresh cases of bubonic plague are reported in Alexandria.

Attempts to delay the execution of Chinese officials have caused a vigorous protest from the Germans, who demand the extreme penalty.

PRESIDENT WANTS THEM TO STAY

Says None of His Cabinet Officers Need To Get Out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—At the meeting of the Cabinet today, President McKinley, discussing the recent elections and their results, expressed the hope that every member of his Cabinet would remain in the official family during the next four years. He regarded the results of the elections as an endorsement not only of his own ideas and policies, but also of the administration of every department of the Government.

Martin at Home.

Ben. Martin, the young Californian who became a mental wreck soon after his arrival in Honolulu a few months since and was committed to the Insane Asylum, has been restored to his family in Santa Cruz. He was taken thither by J. J. McDonald, a local Odd Fellow. The fraternity discovered soon after Martin's commitment that his father was an Odd Fellow in good standing and they at once began preparations to have the deranged man returned to the Coast. Mr. McDonald was selected and was entirely successful in carrying out his mission. The Santa Cruz lodge of the I. O. O. F. has the highest words of praise for Harmony Lodge for its good offices. Mr. Martin's father is an old friend of Judge Estee.

A GREAT MEDICINE.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

Cork Screws



Genuine Mettlach Steins

Just received from Germany, nine different styles, with metal covers, mottos and emblems, at

75c Each.

Sixty-one other varieties in all colors, up to

$18 Each.

Call and see this display. Also, novelties in glass and china for table decorating. See the NEW TRUMPET VASES in GREEN GLASS, 42 inches in height.

WE ARE OPENING

New Goods Every Day...

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of Crockery, Glass and Housefurnishing Goods.

Second floor for Stoves and Refrigerators, Granite Iron Ware, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

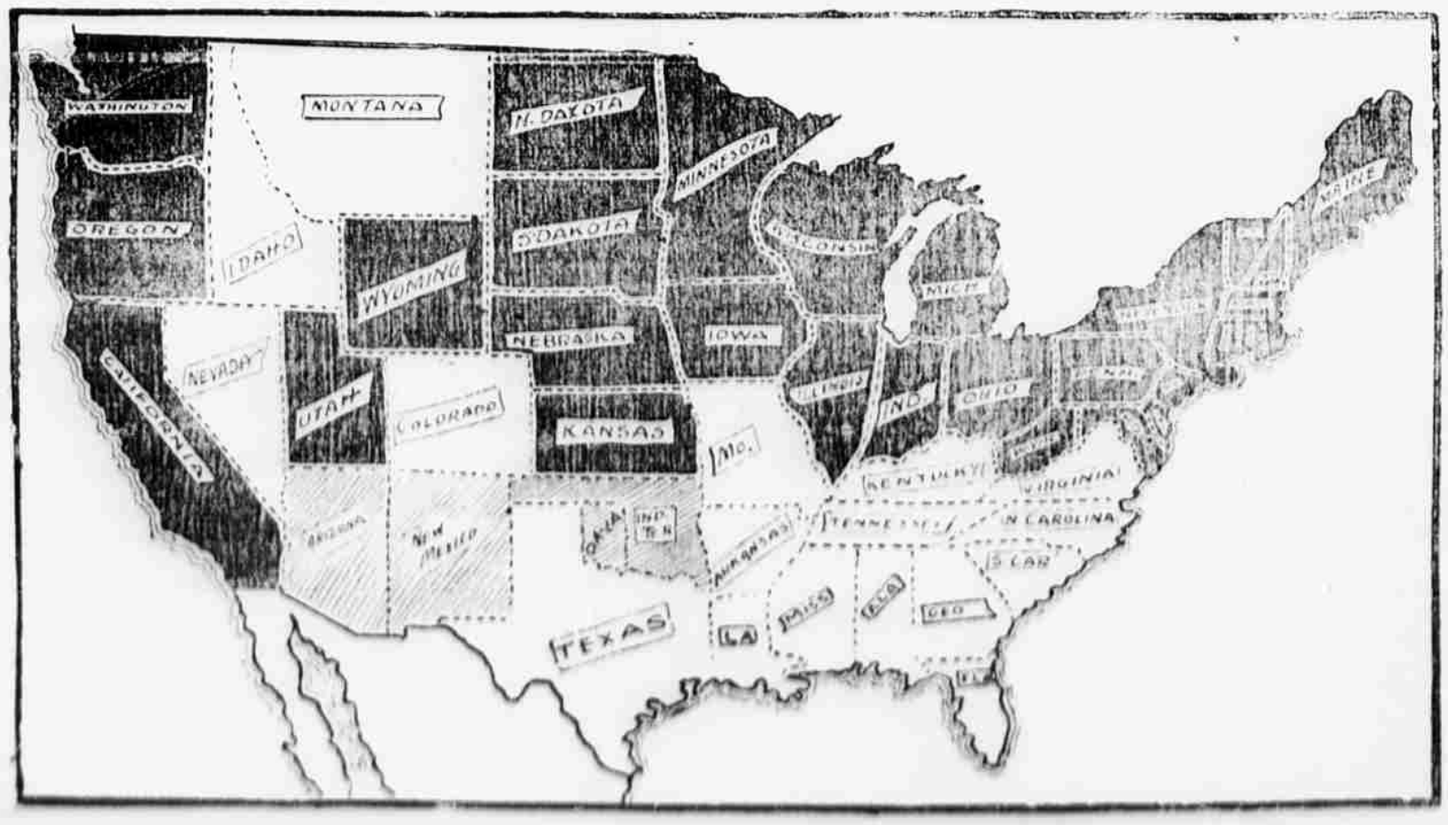
Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

MAP SHOWING THE WAY THE VARIOUS STATES VOTED



In This Graphic Representation of the Vote the McKinley States Are Black and the Bryan States Are White.

HONOLULU'S POOR ONES

Associated Charities and Its Work.

WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHES

The Few Paupers of the City Are Carefully Cared For Systematically.

(By Mrs. Weston Coyney.)

Previous to the centralization of organized charities, Honolulu was in a fair way to have a pauper population similar to that existing in every large city of the Mainland. Begging had increased so that the benevolent people who had become marked as large and open-handed givers were seldom free from applications either in person or writing. In fact, house to house begging had become so universal as to be a positive nuisance, and indiscreet almsgiving was begining to prove a menace to the community.

It became time to call a halt.

Many plans were formulated but none appeared to be feasible until some one suggested centralization, which met with instant favor. Accordingly, a meeting was called and it was decided that a lecture should be delivered on the subject.

On March 27, 1899, Mrs. L. P. Williams before a large and fashionable audience which filled the Young Men's Christian Association rooms delivered a lecture upon associated charity work, entitled "The Old Way and the New." President Dole introduced the speaker.

After the lecture a committee of seven was appointed by President Dole to look into the matter and find whether it were possible to form a charity association.

President Dole named George R. Carter, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, W. W. Hall, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Miss Mary E. Green and E. W. Jordan as a committee and, at pressing request, the President permitted his own name to be added.

It was then found to be absolutely necessary to appoint a sub-committee, in order that proper investigation of cases be made and so avoid fraud and over assistance. Many applicants had taken to trading on the sensibilities and emotions of the wealthy classes and herein lay one of the chief reasons for organization; to stop this mock charity which had ceased to be a virtue and to adopt more stringent measures.

A sub-committee was formed and W. W. Hall was made its secretary.

After much discussion it was finally resolved that the Rev. A. Mackintosh, Miss Green and Mr. Hall be appointed to communicate with every benevolent organization and society in Honolulu, also to find out their officers and to send them an invitation to be present, by a delegate, at a meeting for discussing the subject of associated charities.

This meeting took place in the office of the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company April 6, 1899, at four in the afternoon. George R. Carter was the chairman of the committee.

It was at this meeting that the final ar-arrangements were completed, which established as a permanent institution the Associated Charities in Honolulu. President Dole, Miss Whitney and Mr. Jordan conferred with Mrs. Williams as to the plan of work which would make it possible for all the charitable organizations to unite agreeably.

The central organization is composed of members from the local charitable societies. There are two from each, including churches, secret societies, and, in fact, every organization engaged partly or wholly in benevolent work.

All applications for assistance, either to a local society or any of its members, must be returned to the manager of the central organization, Mrs. Berger, for investigation before assistance can be rendered. In this way, as may readily be seen, fraudulent applications have been reduced to a minimum—nor are they often attempted. Many a mendicant who has absolutely no moral objection to being tried in the balance and found wanting by one individual, will shrink from the thought of facing an organization with such a big name!

Nowadays if, after investigation, a case is found worthy, it is reported to the proper officer of the local society to whose field such applicant happens to belong.

Never has a society refused aid after the central organization has set its seal of approval upon a case; but in the event of such a contingency, should it ever arise, a certain clause in the by-laws enables Mrs. Berger to provide for it out of the funds of the central organization.

A really admirable register is kept of each case and all memoranda of information appertaining to it is carefully preserved. The value of this tabulation is beyond praise.

And then the card scheme is another check on fraudulent practices. These cards are printed in blank, similar to the following:

Telephone 587.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF HAWAII.

Hotel Street Next to Y. M. C. A.

The bearer, M.......... of ....
......Street, has applied to me for assistance. I refer applicant to the Associated Charities.

Name ....

Address ....

I will assist the applicant upon receiving a favorable report from you.

Name ....

(This ticket will not be honored unless signed by the giver of it.)

"We never, under any circumstances, give money to an applicant," stated Mrs. Berger, the bright and energetic manager of the Associated Charities. "We do a great many other things for them, however, of really greater advantage, such as finding them employment, food, shelter, furniture, clothes and lots of things which I would better enumerate, else you would never think of them." Here they are: "Fuel, medicine, hospital service, nursing, physical attendance and lodgings."

All these things which the society provides for those so unfortunate as to have become a charge upon the community are what might be classed by some people as the common necessaries of life. But there are a few other items which many might contend would come better under the head of luxuries, although doubtless just as necessary to the well being of the recipients. They are spectacles, eye glasses, tools, shoes, dry goods—whole pieces of goods frequently, in cases where an entire family were found to be actually destitute—bedding, mattresses, nets, furniture and stoves. It does cover a large field, doesn't it?

This organization knows no creed other than the divine one of helping one another.

One of their by-laws states that they work independently of religious belief, politics or race.

If a case of illness is reported to Mrs. Berger it is immediately investigated and if not incurable the invalid is sent to Victoria Hospital, or else a nurse and medicines are supplied, as the occasion warrants.

Sixteen societies are now affiliated with the Associated Charities. They are as follows:

Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society.
Woman's Board of Missions.
Hospital Flower Mission.
Missionary Gleaners.
Japanese Benevolent Society.
Japanese Church Benevolent Society.
Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society.
Ladies' Society Central Union Church.
Stranger's Friend Society.
Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
Young Men's Christian Association.
Portuguese Charitable Society of Hawaii.
Catholic Ladies' Aid Society.
American Relief Fund.
Young Women's Christian Association.
British Benevolent Society.

The membership fee is $5. There are 124 members enrolled on the books; they include most of the representative men and women here.

The organization is managed by an executive committee made up of the unpaid officers of the central association and people chosen from the membership. Following is the executive committee: S. B. Dole, Mrs. Andrew Fuller, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, George R. Carter, Mrs. S. B. Dole, Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mrs. J. Usborne, Mrs. H. H. Williams, K. J. Imanishi, G. K. Frukawa, Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Mrs. Alex Mackintosh, Mrs. J. D. Marques, Mr. H. E. Coleman, Rev. A. V. Soares, W. O. Atwater, Miss Grace Carroll, Miss Koka, Mrs. E. W. Jordan.

The officers of the association are: President, S. B. Dole; first vice president, Mrs. Andrew Fuller; second vice president, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh; secretary, Mrs. J. M. Whitney; treasurer, George R. Carter; manager, Mrs. E. F. Berger.

The society meets on the third Wednesday of every month.

Mrs. Berger says that since the organization started last August in the neighborhood of 236 applications had received substantial aid of some sort and that 486 people altogether had applied for aid.

Mrs. Berger spoke very kindly about the large number of sailors who had applied to her for aid. She did "not believe all the men were impostors as some one had said." Everybody seems to have a soft spot in their heart for poor Jack and Mrs. Berger is not the exception which proves the rule.

A labor bureau would not be amiss in a growing city like Honolulu. It might fill a long-felt want.

Mrs. Berger has a letter from a teacher, asking for clothes. They are for certain pupils in a primary school who are now detained at home owing to being without suitable and proper clothes in which to go to school. The central office will engage to have made over to fit the tiny wearers any clothes sent.

The quarters of the central organization are centrally located but are far from being imposing. Nevertheless, an immensity of work is transacted there and through its far-reaching arm large sums of money are being saved individuals and societies through its quiet system of executive order.

One may walk from one end of Honolulu to another, by day or night, and never a beggar sits on the curbstone grinding out melancholy airs from a wheezy hand organ or extends the hand of charity. Can as much be said of any other wealthy and prosperous city of its size?

RECEPTION BY THE ISENBERGS

Myriads of parti-colored lights dancing in the breezes which swept down Manoa valley lent a picturesque glow to the grounds and residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Isenberg Monday evening at Punahou, where a reception in honor of Hon. Paul Isenberg, Sr., Mrs. Isenberg and Miss Isenberg was given. The spacious home was filled with a gay gathering of Honolulu society folk for the three hours given over to the welcoming of the friends of the host and hostess. It was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season and the hospitality characteristic of the Fatherland was never more apparent to Honolulans than upon this occasion.

Everywhere pretty lanterns swung merrily in the breeze in and about the shrubbery, and in the house there was a blaze of light.

Artistic hands had arranged palms in arches upon the drawing room walls. German, American and Hawaiian flags were artistically festooned over the arch leading to the reception hall. The entrance was similarly decorated presenting a martial appearance. Flowers were profusely arranged in suitable places in every room, lending a tropical aspect to the interior.

The guests were received by Mr. H. A. Isenberg's uncle, Pastor Isenberg, and were then presented to his brothers, and to those for whom the reception was given. Paul Isenberg, Jr., also assisted in receiving the guests and extended a cordial welcome.

Dainty refreshments, cooling beverages were served during the reception and an ample collation was spread in the dining hall. Music by a native orchestra was furnished to which as the last of the guests began to take their departure the younger element danced. The list of guests was a large one representative of Honolulu society.

VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so bad have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents H. T.

DON'T COUGH

Stop it with Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

A little coughing is nothing—the tickling, that makes you cough once, is some dust; not the least harm. You scratch an itch, and forget it. This cough is scratching an itch.

But the cough, that hangs on and comes back, is the sign of an itch that hangs on and comes back. There is something that makes that itch.

Inflammation: a germ perhaps; it's alive; like a seed in moist warm ground; it will grow if you let it, especially in children.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. ... New York.

CARD FOR THE RACE MEETING

An enthusiastic meeting of the Honolulu Driving Association was held last night in the Hawaiian Hotel to arrange details of the Thanksgiving Day meeting. Among those present were: Messrs. M. H. Diggs, George Andrews, Decker, Prince David, Capt. Soule, Henry Vierra, G. McDonald, George Merrill, Gus Schumann, J. Wright, Dr. Clapham, Seth Nichols, C. H. Judd, C. Bellina, Jack Gibson, Dr. Monsarrat, James Quinn, J. H. Almy, Tom King, R. Ballentyne, Arcnie Young and F. Jaeger.

Charlie Bellina filled the chair.

Nearly every owner in Honolulu was represented either personally or by proxy, L. H. Dee, who left for Kauai yesterday, being a notable exception.

At the commencement of the meeting a proposition was introduced to leave the arrangement of the races to a committee. The meeting was against the motion to a man however and other courses prevailed.

Bellina voicing the opinion of many present wanted the entries in the harness races to be named as he thought that the horses had not been satisfactorily classed as yet. The majority would have none of it however.

On Dr. Clapham's suggestion the previously arranged program was discarded and a new one framed in accordance with the wishes of those present. The Thanksgiving Day card will consist of the following events:

Three minute class, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three.

Two forty class, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three.

Free for all, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three.

Hawaiian bred, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three.

Team race, one mile, owners to drive.

One and one-quarter miles, running.

One mile, running.

Six furlongs, running.

One-half mile, running.

One mile, running, Hawaiian breds.

Five furlongs, Hawaiian breds.

Three eighths mile pony race, under 14½ hands.

There is every assurance that all these races will fill liberally and that the running events will be the best ever held in the islands.

The racing will commence at 10 a. m., so as to allow ample time for the discussion of the Thanksgiving Day dinner.

The free list will be entirely suspended, and the entrance fee will be one dollar, children half price. Quarter stretch badges will cost two dollars apiece, and members of the association in good standing will each be presented with one. No charge will be made for the admission of vehicles to the grounds.

The following committee of four was appointed to arrange for purses, disposal of privileges and other matters of ways and means:

W. H. Cornwell, Prince David, Gus Schuman and Archie Young. The first named gentleman is chairman of the committee.

Entries close next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Hawaiian Hotel, where a meeting of the Honolulu Driving Association will be held at the same hour.

Mr. Almy, of the Waikiki Inn, presented the association with three handsome and valuable silver cups to be competed for at the coming meeting.

The purses will be as follows:

Three minute class, $100.
Two-forty class, $100.
Hawaiian bred, harness, $100.
Free for all, $300.
Team race, $100.
One and one-quarter mile dash, $150 first, $25 second.
One mile dash, $125 first, $25 second.
Six furlongs dash, $100 first, $25 second.
One-half mile dash, $100 first, $25 second.
One mile, Hawaiian bred, $100 first, $25 second.
Five furlongs, Hawaiian bred, $100 first, $25 second.
Pony race, $50 first, $25 second.

The above purses aggregate $1,600, or a larger amount than ever before hung up in the islands for a day's racing.

The officials will be as follows:

Judges—Captain Soule, G. McDonald, Dr. Shaw.
Starter—Dr. Monsarrat.
Timekeepers—Messrs. Kruger and Withers.
Saddling Paddock—Dr. Clapham.
Clerk of the Course—M. H. Diggs.
Clerk of the Scales—Al Moore.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the new British Minister to Japan, and, during the trouble in Peking, the English representative there, became a soldier at the age of twenty, and was in almost continuous active service for twenty-five years. He has been in the diplomatic service only three years.

SAD STORY OF A SQUASHED SCHEME

The Judge's Plan to Boost That Came to Naught.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A THEATRICAL attempt on the part of Judge Humphreys to exploit his paper—the Republican—by using the courts, fell to the ground with a thud yesterday afternoon. The scheme was born in the morning and died a very few hours later. The Republican yesterday published an amended answer by Dr. Miner to his wife's petition for divorce, which was filed in the courts on Saturday, and which on account of its scandalous allegations, was ordered stricken from the files.

The Republican made much capital of the allegations in the amended answer. When court opened yesterday many members of the bar were present. Judge Humphreys sternly called the attention of all to the Republican article, and said that he considered its publication in the face of its having been stricken off the files, contempt of court. With a tragic air, the little judge bade the attorney general seek his law books and find if it were not possible to hale the editor of the Republican and the reporter who wrote the article, into court that he might there sentence them to fines or imprisonment.

The members of the bar heard the judge with much tittering. Most of them grinned as his speech grew, and more than one smothered a roar of laughter in his sleeve. It was so funny, the judge who dictates the articles that make up the Republican, seeking to advertise his own property through the medium of the court and the attorney general.

Judge Humphreys himself turned his head to smile after he had delivered himself of his, "Fetch-the-villain-order," and there was much fun in the courtroom.

Several hours later Attorney General Dole interrupted the hearing of the divorce case and read the following opinion on the judge's advertising scheme:

In the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit for the Territory of Hawaii—November Term, 1900.

In the Matter of the Alleged Contempt o Edwin S. Gill, et al.

To the Honorable A. S. Humphreys, First Judge of Said Court:

Now comes the Attorney General of said Territory and says that on the 20th day of November, 1900, the First Judge o said court, in open court, called the attention of the Attorney General to a publication in the Honolulu Republican, a Hawaiian newspaper, of the same date, entitled, "His Answer Stricken From Court Files," and requested, and, so far as might be in the power of said Judge, ordered the Attorney General to institute proceedings for contempt of court against one Edwin S. Gill, editor of said newspaper, and against the reporter who wrote said publication.

The Attorney General respectfully says that, according to his understanding of the law, the Attorney General is not subject to the orders of the Court in the premises.

The Attorney General is credibly informed that Dr. Miner's answer to Rose Miner's divorce suit against him was read in open court, as a part of the judicial proceedings, before it was ordered stricken from the files of the court. Section 261 of the Penal Laws of 1897 provides that: "The publication of proceedings before any court or judge shall not be deemed to be contempt; nor shall such publication be punishable as contempt." The Attorney General believes that said section is a legal defense to a charge of contempt in said publication.

For the foregoing reasons the Attorney General considers it his duty to decline to institute the proceedings requested.

E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

Dated, Honolulu, Nov. 20, 1900.

The judge heard Mr. Dole out and then said:

"I thank the attorney general for his prompt attention to this matter. I do not say that I agree with him. The court does not abdicate the right to direct the attorney general whenever it sees fit to file information in any case."

Everybody laughed, and the advertising manager of the Republican looked sad. It had been hoped to make more of the plan for bringing the paper into public notice.

OUR $4.50 SHOES

.... WITH HEAVY SOLES ....

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX CALF.

.... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN ....

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Ladies' Dressing

Triple Mirrors

In hard oak. Only a few left, which we are sacrificing for a very low figure.

Round Top Tables

Very artistically finished and awfully handsome. Manufactured from the best quality of golden oak.

Book Cases . . .

Many different sizes and varieties to select from.

Bed Room Suites

FOR ALL PRICES.

Uholstering.

AWNINGS MADE TO ORDER.
FURNITURE REPAIRED.

J. Hopp & Co

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

We are Sole Agents for

Willcox & Gibbs

NEW AUTOMATIC SewingMachines.

The manufacturers of this machine have sold their goods to no one in the islands excepting our firm. Parties representing that they have the Willcox & Gibbs machine for sale are trying to palm off on an unsuspecting a public very inferior article which resembles the Automatic in every way but in being Automatic in action. The Willcox & Gibbs is the only Automatic Sewing Machine in the world. So called Automatics sold by parties other than us or our agents are frauds. Do not let yourself be talked into buying a machine that is just the same as the Willcox & Gibbs New Automatic, because it is cheaper.

Pacific Hardware Company,
LIMITED
Household Department

Bethel Street.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : NOVEMBER 23, 1900.

THE TREATMENT OF CHINA.

The course of the powers towards China is unduly severe considering that the war begun by the Boxers did not go far, was encouraged by very few of the provinces and was undertaken in defiance of the Emperor's will. Aside from the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, who seems to have taken unnecessary risks, and of missionaries who bore their live in their hands when they entered the country of the barbarians, the damage done by the war has been chiefly experienced by the Chinese themselves. With Peking a ruin, Tien-tsin little better and both cities given over to indiscriminate loot, it would seem that the penalty for a rebellion which the Chinese government did not begin had been great enough without, besides, executing non-combatant officials and demanding a cash indemnity greater than China can ever pay. The powers seem to have lost sight of the fact that a quieted and reconciled China is worth vastly more to the world than an excited and revengeful one. If vengeance is to be the word of the Christian nations it may become the tocsin for the Chinese people who, if they ever rise in their numerical might, may make their country the graveyard of the white invader.

It would become the United States and Great Britain to take the lead in reconciliation, establishing the open door and burdening China with no greater cost than that of the punitive expeditions. We doubt very much the wisdom of hanging or beheading officials who, if they are guilty as charged, merely commit the offence that is looked upon as a matter of course in such people as Carlist sympathizers, Cuban patriots and in the high-placed instigators of the Jameson raid. When, moreover, the officials are condemned and executed without a fair trial, the Chinese may naturally conclude that the foreign devils are running amuck and must be resisted by every means of possible defence. After that what hope can there be in the old Mongol empire for trade and evangelization?

A FREAK JUDGE.

Like the clown in motley who jumps into the ring with "Here we are again!" Circuit Judge Humphreys resumes his advertising tricks before a grinning audience. He always tries to do something sensational and surprising and this time he pretended to ask for the arrest for contempt of the editor and one of the reporters of his own newspaper because they had published part of the open proceedings of his court as they were privileged to do under the law. His theatrical statement when he directed the Attorney General to institute proceedings that he would put his own editor and reporter in jail, was heard with derision by the members of the bar present, all of whom were doubtless prepared for the snub given the bumptious magistrate by the Attorney General and for the utter collapse of the "contempt" extravaganza which Humphreys, possibly with the help of his editor, had concocted.

The public is getting very tired indeed of Humphreys as a Judge however much it may be entertained by him as a comedian. One may, for a little while, enjoy hearing one appointee for Judge querulously abuse another in the public prints, or get some amusement out of a magistrate who goes into horseplay with a grand jury and demands freak investigations, or who rises at a banquet table and stalks theatrically out because a joke has come between the wind and his self-esteem. It may even enjoy a Judge whose political views change as fast as the colors of a dying dolphin but when sober second thought comes and the dignity that should hedge a judicial bench is remembered, amusement gives way to disgust. One cannot view the last performance of this ermined harlequin without nausea. Was it merely to get talked about or to advertise his tottering newspaper or both that led Humphreys to make his 'Roman Father" grand-stand play over employes whose risibles, while the show was going on, could hardly be restrained? In either case the sensible public has much reason to take offence, for the whole affair was sickening.

The order made by Judge Humphreys excluding reporters of the morning press from his court room has no basis in justice so far as the Advertiser is concerned and is simply the result of Humphreys' bad temper. It amounts to the childish threat: "You shan't play in my yard." For the sake of petty revenge and the consequent notoriety, this very juvenile judge is ready to deprive the public of its right to the news of his court. Of course he will fail; he has usually failed in most of his judicial enterprises of late except that of compelling Mr. Testa to put on a coat, so, doubtless, he is prepared to see the Advertiser print the Circuit Court news as usual. Our readers may be sure that they will not lose anything by Humphreys' freak unless it may be the last remnant of respect they have for his court.

Judge Humphreys' paper responded to his action in excluding its reporter from court, with a column more or less of meek but illuminating praise for His "Honor" and a fine indorsement of its own virtues. Thus the harlequin jurist got the puff he was after and his newspaper got a chance to advertise. What Humphreys will do next can only be surmised but no one need be astonished if he brings his whole newspaper staff into court and orders it to sell papers to the audience and leave the nickels on the desk.

Contempt of court generally goes where it is deserved.

A DEMOCRATIC REPUDIATION.

Local interest in the issue raised in Hawaii by two of the newly-appointed judges anent the Constitution and Flag warrants this extract from the New York Tribune about a Democratic adjudication of the case of a Porto Rican who demanded citizenship. It will be noticed that the judgment of the Democratic Supreme Judge of New York who heard the pleadings differs diametrically from the decision of the Baltimore Registration Board and the position taken and quoted in Hawaii of the Baltimore lawyer, Mr. Straus, Says the Tribune:

Mr. Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court Monday handed down a decision refusing a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the registration of Frank Juarbe, a Porto Rican. The application for a writ was opposed by Corporation Counsel Whalen, who maintained that Juarbe had no right to vote, as the question of the political status of Porto Ricans had been left by the treaty with Spain to Congress, which had not yet admitted them to citizenship. Justice Freedman upheld that view.

Thus is the doctrine of the Kansas City platform that the "Constitution follows the flag," that it extends ex proprio vigore to new territory and automatically confers on them the rights of American citizens, repudiated by a Democratic Corporation Counsel and a Democratic Justice of the Supreme Court. The interpretation of the Constitution by lawyers or judge is inevitably affected by his political theories. The men trained in the State rights school of John Randolph and John C. Calhoun when they were placed on the bench of the United States Supreme Court naturally gave a turn to its decisions differing decidedly from those of Chief Justice Marshall and their Federalist predecessors. Therefore it might have been expected that when the registry officers asked the official advice of Corporation Counsel Whalen about registering a Porto Rican he would have told them that the man was a citizen of the United States under the Constitution, and entitled to vote, if he himself as a lawyer thought the constitutional law of the Kansas City platform sound. Certainly in that case, even if he did not feel like advising the officers to register the man without warranty from a court, he would have followed his convictions in presenting the question to the Judge and have done his best to give the Porto Rican his rights as a free man, of which the Democratic platform complains the Republicans are seeking to deprive him in violation of the Constitution.

Justice Freedman also would most assuredly have refused to sanction so gross a violation of the Contitution when it was in his power to prevent it, if he really believed the Constitution was being violated. He and the Corporation Counsel are both faithful Democrats. Mr. Whalen is supporting Mr. Bryan, and we suppose Justice Freedman will also vote the Democratic ticket. But evidently their political affiliations have not involved their acceptance of the Democratic platform. Imperialism and the outcry over "rule of dependencies outside the Constitution" is clearly regarded by them as mere campaign buncombe. Political speakers may shout that "the Constitution follows the flag" and proclaim the "rights of our Porto Rican fellow citizens," but as lawyer and judge these good Democrats are not to be fooled by any such claptrap. They know well enough that Porto Rico is territory of the United States to be dealt with by Congress in its discretion, unhampered by the specific provisions of the Constitution. It was in the power of Justice Freedman to have said that the Porto Rican became a citizen on the ratification of the Treaty of Paris and entitled to the rights and privileges of every other citizen under the Constitution, and therefore must be registered. He would have done it if he had believed in the Calhoun-Bryan theory of the anti-imperialists.

Such a decision would not have settled the question finally. The Supreme Court of the United States will define the constitutional status of new territory, and its view will control. Meanwhile judges can only follow their own convictions. We believe some inferior courts in the South have not unnaturally accepted the constitutional law proclaimed by their party and allowed the names of Porto Ricans to be put on the voting list. But the Democratic platform is not regarded as good law by Democratic officials here. Its validity was squarely before Justice Freedman, and he refused to hold that the Constitution followed the flag and gave the Porto Rican rights of American citizenship. If he is correct, and the discretion rests with Congress to give or withhold civil and political rights, then the legislation for Porto Rico was not unconstitutional, the Republican party has acted toward new territories as it had a right to do in refusing to incorporate them into the United States, and the whole Democratic contention falls to the ground. Thus does the common sense of a Democratic judge, seriously administering the law, puncture the inflated balloon of Democratic bluster for political effect.

The first work of the Protective League commends that body to the good opinion and support of every rightminded citizen. The rescue of a slave girl whose Chinese owner had maltreated her was an act of humanity which, we have no doubt, there will be frequent opportunities to repeat. Honolulu, like San Francisco and many Western places, is a slave-holding town and needs the sturdy, earnest work of Christian men and women to redeem it. The League has shown its capacity for the task and we hope it will not want for support and encouragement.

The Cleveland, alias the Sirius, alias the Scandinavian, alias the Sirius again, alias the Kahului, has finally gone to pieces on the coast of Alaska. The names we have quoted are only half those she has taken to conceal her identity as the most unlucky vessel afloat. A catalogue of the Cleveland's misfortunes during the past fifteen years would be more stirring than many a novel.

THE PHILIPPINE OUTLOOK.

Few people who have read the history of guerrilla wars will believe that the revolt in the Philippines can be suppressed by force of numbers. Men who can easily change themselves from farmers and tradesmen to soldiers and back again and who put in their leisure time waylaying and "potting" their enemies may, especially where their numbers are many and their field of operations large, keep a country disturbed in the face of a strong and disciplined army. For three hundred years Spain tried to preserve order in the Philippines and could only do so at short intervals by bribing the leaders. Force uniformly failed. It was the same way in Cuba, where, in the last war the best of Spain's Generals, with 200,000 soldiers at their call, could do no more than to hold fortified towns, leaving the country, practically speaking, in the hands of the rebels. The American Army in the Philippines is doing little better. It holds Manila, Cebu, Dagupan and other large and small places and it has troops to send in column, hither and thither, to chase an invisible foe. Yet the war goes steadily on: there are the usual number of small insurgent successes and the end of hostilities seems even further away than it did a year ago. Generals are no longer coming home to stay with the excuse that "the backbone of the rebellion is broken." They are standing by their guns, pretty well convinced as Napoleon became in Spain and Martinez Campos in Cuba that the resources of guerrilla warfare are inexhaustible.

What the outcome of the war may be is a puzzle to the prophets, but we should not be surprised if the United States were obliged to modify its colonial plan and compromise between its claims of exclusive sovereignty and the native claim of independence. Otherwise who knows but the Philippines which cost us $20,000,000 to buy and are costing millions every month to hold, may yet wreck administrations, add vastly to the public debt and get us into trouble with foreign powers?

WILCOX.

We regret that anything is being done to prevent the seating of Wilcox. He was elected in a fair fight by a good majority and unfit as he is by intellect and training to be a Delegate in Congress, no one who is qualified to exercise the duties of American citizenship in the spirit they require will try to deprive him of his rights. Even if there was a partisan advantage to be gained by upsetting the election it would soon be taken away in the special election to be called to give Hawaii representation. Wilcox would be chosen again either in person or by proxy, and in such case the Republicans, in the long run, would be no better off than they were before.

The Advertiser is not sure but that its party will gain more by having Wilcox in Congress than any other man. He is now the Hawaiian political Alii. He has persuaded the native people that he will be received at Washington as a great man and that he can get them untold benefits. It is surely desirable that the Hawaiian voters should be able to see how far he has deceived them; to see that his pretence of greatness is laughed at in Washington and that he can get nothing for Hawaii from any department of the Government. Representing no party, standing for an anti-American cause, unable to barter a vote for favors, unable even to be heard without the assent of a hostile chairman, Wilcox at Washington is sure to be conspicuous only as a failure. We do not object at all to letting the native voter see him in that light, for then, maybe, they will see the wisdom, next time, of choosing a worthy man.

The ex-Queen of Hawaii has been kissed by Queen Victoria and attended to dinner by the present Emperor of Germany and received in the Blue Room by the President of the United States. It is her lot, however, to be informed by the wife of the newly elected Delegate from Hawaii that if she wants any favors from that distinguished woman she must call and ask for them. In her own opinion Mrs. Wilcox has become the first lady of the land and former Queens must recognize the fact or be reminded of it by a snub. The situation is an interesting one and it will not be Mrs. Wilcox's fault if the crowned heads of Europe are not promptly apprised of it.

Chang Yen Hoon, who was lately beheaded by order of the Empress Dowager, preceded Wu Ting Fang as Chinese Minister to Washington. He was respected and popular in the State Department and was regarded by many people in a position to measure his capacities as the first diplomat in the foreign service of his country. Chang Yen Hoon wore many European decorations, was special embassador to the Queen's Jubilee and had been received by Queen Victoria, Emperor William and the Czar. He finally fell victim to the spirit of reform which he urged upon the reactionary government of China.

The statement of Mr. Bryan that he proposes to stay in Nebraska and continue his fight means that he will work for a third nomination. Whether he will get this prize or not depends on the tenacity of his friends and the state of the times in McKinley's last year. Undoubtedly the Bryan element is supreme in the Democratic party and there seems to be nothing in the personnel of the Gold Democratic wing to warrant the belief that the Bryanites can be superseded when the time comes to go campaigning again.

The Solid South cut a pitiable figure in the canvass. It was determined to cling to the idea of revenge, cost what it might in business investment, immigration and material growth and consequence. As a result of its Democratic chauvinism the South will only get the crumbs from the table of prosperity. The North, East and West are outstripping it, outweighing it and outvoting it and its relative importance is becoming less and less. What the South needs most is a strong infusion of common sense but how the treatment can be applied nobody knows.

PORTO RICO LAZINESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

tremendous power. I know of no official his equal in that respect except, possibly, a Japanese policeman. The latter can arrest, try, fine and pocket the money of an offender within a space of five minutes.

GREAT IS THE ALCALDE.

The alcalde of this city seems to be very bitter against Americans in general. He puts on the clamps when one is arrested. He has even fined American witnesses who have tried to help a fellow-countryman. From his decision there is no appeal. He has original ideas of taxation. Cigars are taxed which are made outside of the city. He has lately taxed business signs, which has had the effect of having them all painted out from one end of the town to the other. I would not advise any sign painters to come here at present. Saloons and ginneries pay little tax, and I cannot understand why he does not get after them, as there are possibly 300 of them. Every business house sells rum. They sell a very choice brand here at one cent a glass, which is guaranteed to make a sane man start out to slay his relatives after partaking of a few high balls.

There are two political parties of importance—the Republicans and Federals. There is also a labor party, composed of idlers and agitators which does not cut any figure. The first two have their strongholds in spots. This city appears to be strongly Republican, as they make it warm for prominent Federals, having completely demolished the organ of the latter party during the riot and caused the editor to carry on business in a remote town. Advices from there state that he will soon move to Washington or New York, so as to be in close touch with Americans and patent insides.

The American paper—the News—here continually states that it is an independent paper, but the editor has evidently voted the Republican ticket always. It boomed a candidate for the Republican nomination as Delegate to Congress, who was completely snowed under. I imagine that result will hold the editor for a while, who will evidently resume the independent role.

There will no doubt be many thousand illegal votes in the coming election, as the personal possession of the value of $25 is the lowest requisite. Thousands of them have not got that many cents.

Americans are taxed to their utmost to provide entertainment for themselves. Their principal social organization is a yacht club, which is oddly named, as they have no yachts, but devote their building to balls and dances. The Americans do not mix with the Spaniards any better than oil with water, and I fear such condition will remain until the new generation. The natives do not like Americans or their institutions, which has been clearly shown on our holidays and celebrations. The American flag is only displayed on such occasions on Government buildings and the residences of Americans, with very few exceptions; whereas on a Spanish holiday the country is literally covered with yellow and red bunting. The youngsters take kindly to us and are rapidly picking up the language, but I am sorry to say they generally pick up expressions first which would be better not learned.

The latter have universally adopted the national game of baseball, and also the art pugilistic. Hardly a day passes but I run across a couple engaged in decorating each other with uppercuts and swings. This will have a tendency to wean them from the knife in settling their disputes, which will have to be considered an advance, as these people are noted for their dexterity in inserting a knife in a vital portion of the anatomy of the party of the second part.

A SURE CURE FOUND.

Somebody has discovered that the water in the cocoanuts here is a sure cure for kidney diseases, so all the boys with kinks in their backs are continually deluging themselves.

I often feel sorry for the ladies of the better class here. They appear to spend their entire lives inside the house, except of an evening, which they spend lolling on the upper porches. They will look at you with a steady gaze until one is forced to turn away. They mean nothing by it, but are naturally curious. Courtship is a hard proposition for the young man, as the chaperon is always at hand, and is generally carried to a successful issue by correspondence. The suitor who possesses the most flourishing hand wins first money. The young men tell me it is an art to carry on a conversation with a young lady and an eagle-eyed chaperon when one is only interested in the former.

The better class live in the upper stories and the poor on the ground floor, in small, cell-like rooms. The latter are evidently all laundresses, as they are always washing clothes, and the odors continually remind one of a Washington Monday.

Their funerals are odd from our point of view. The coffin is carried on the shoulders of men, and no ladies accompany the remains to the cemetery. There is an alarming number daily. My window gives me a view of the cemetery, and it is very rare to look out and not find a burial going on. One of the most pathetic sights I ever saw was a small boy with a tiny blue box on his head in which was an infant sister. He was followed by his father, the only mourner.

When two gentlemen meet they embrace with outstretched hands and pat each other on the back. It looks very nice and loving, but I always imagine one of them is winking the other eye while the other is feeling for a soft spot.

There is a plaza in the center of San Juan, of one block, which is devoted twice a week to promenades, while a native band plays quick and snappy music. Under Spanish rule the better class had the inside track, while the poor and otherwise were compelled to perambulate on the outside. Under American rule it is a free for all and the aristocrats have retired from participation.

ASKS HIS INTENTIONS.

A few Americans have married Porto Ricans, and the percentage will largely increase when their knowledge of the language gets beyond the sign limit. When an American calls upon a family in which are marriageable daughters the father loses no time in finding out if his intentions are matrimonially inclined.

The greatest social event since American occupation is the marriage of Governor Allen's daughter to Lieutenant Logan of the Navy, which takes place at the palace in the near future. This will be the culmination of a romance begun at Washington.

In conclusion I will state that this island offers exceptional inducement to capitalists, and also to workers with small capital. From the way they are arriving I imagine all of Florida's orange growers will be settled here in the next few years.

W. S. K.

COMPILED WITH HIS REQUEST.

Mr. G. Ormandizer (struggling to carve the first turkey his wife has ever cooked)—"Say, Mary, the bones in this bird are thicker than a shad's—just hear the knife grit."

Mrs. G. Ormandizer (almost crying with anxiety)—"You must be against the shells, John."

"Shells?"

"Yes, John, don't you remember that you asked me to stuff the turkey with oysters?"

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health.

For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure.

Rheumatism—*"I was practically helpless from rheumatism in my shoulder. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and ever since is a household favorite." Mrs. M. E. Powers, 4812 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PORTUGUESE WEDDING

Miss Madeira and Rev. J. F. Durao Were Wedded.

The fashionable Portuguese marriage of the season was that of Miss Mary Madeira and the Rev. Joseph F. Durao. They were married in the Portuguese Protestant Church, which was crowded with friends. The Rev. A. V. Soares performed the ceremony. The groom was attended by Rev. Silas P. Perry and J. D. Marques, and the bride by her sister, Mrs. Joseph Fernandez and Mrs. J. D. Marques. The pretty little flower carriers were Miss Alice Soares and Bella Madeira, a sister of the bride. A. H. R. Vierra and T. P. Melin were the ushers. Friends of the bride and groom had made a veritable flower garden of the chancel and the air was fragrant.

The wedding party, the relatives and intimate friends, drove immediately after the ceremony to the home of the bride's parents, where a supper awaited them.

Rev. and Mrs. Durao left on the Zealandia yesterday for an extended honeymoon trip to the States. They will reside in Kohala upon their return, as Mr. Durao's parish is there.

MINER DIVORCE CASE

It Occupies the Day in the Circuit Court.

In the Circuit Court yesterday the Miner divorce case went on. Mrs. Wilson, for the plaintiff, was sworn but the defense objected to her testifying. It was brought out by a question as to what the object of her evidence was that she was brought to show that Dr. Miner was in the habit of striking women. This was to prove that he was an unfit custodian for Gladys, his child.

A Portuguese sewing woman, Rosa, had seen the dress said to have been torn by Dr. Miner while worn by his wife. She had also heard voices in quarrelsome tones.

Mrs. Luckland said she had heard the doctor threaten to shoot Gladys at the Hawaiian Hotel in August.

Mrs. Frank Damon testified to seeing bruises on Mrs. Miner's body.

Mrs. Miner was put on the stand again but nothing new was developed in cross examination.

Renton Crystal Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Renton celebrated their crystal wedding anniversary at Ewa Tuesday evening on the eve of Mr. Renton's departure for the Mainland. The home of the Renton's on the plantation was thrown wide open to their friends, and the evening was spent in a pleasurable manner. A handsome cut glass punchbowl and glasses were presented by the employees of the plantation. A special plantation train was requisitioned, and the guests were landed at the residence in a jolly crowd. D. B. Murdoch made the presentation speech. Mr. Renton left yesterday on the Zealandia for San Francisco, where he will consult a specialist for the treatment of one of his eyes.

Moved the Bencnes

All of the benches with the exception of two, in the rear half of Judge Humphreys' court room, were ordered removed by the Judge. The order was carried out yesterday morning and only two seats remained. As there were no seating accommodations, the people were not represented yesterday and only those who were directly connected with the proceedings were present.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo,

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolua, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

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Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers; or freight of shippers beyond the amount of $100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employes of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (300 working days) the sum of

Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually.

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolui uand leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
CHINA	NOV. 27	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 30
DORIC	DEC. 5	COPTIC	DEC. 8
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	PEKING	DEC. 25
COPTIC	DEC. 29	GAELIC	JAN. 1
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 8
PEKING	JAN. 15	CHINA	JAN. 18
GAELIC	JAN. 23	DORIC	JAN. 26
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 31	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 3
CHINA	FEB. 8	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 12
DORIC	FEB. 16	COPTIC	FEB. 19
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6		

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

GRATITUDE TO HAWAII

Thanks From China Missionaries.

LETTER FROM MISS KELSEY

Help From the Islands was Deeply Appreciated--Boxer Persecutions.

The following is a letter received by Mrs. S. N. Castle from Adaline De M. H. Kelsey, a well-known missionary in China:

October 16, 1900.

We can never thank you and the dear friends in Hawaii enough, or be able to make you understand the depth of gratitude in our hearts for all you have done for us in this time of great distress. During the summer we have cared for seventy-five refugees from China—mostly missionaries—of all denominations, several nationalities; all ages, both sexes, all stages of illness—some very ill. We have been too busy to write, and have had printed a lengthy letter giving some accounts of them, a few of the escapes, and a few extracts from letters written by Chinese Christians, some to my refugees, and some to me.

To reply to these letters would imperil the lives of the writers, so desperate is the situation even now. All these refugees had lost nearly their earthly all; were completely stripped. Some had too small salaries to meet cost of living in Japan (nearly three times as much as in China). The help they needed has been great and many-sided, and but for the timely aid so generously extended by the kind friends over there, who must have been inspired by the Lord Himself to do for us extraordinary things at this time, we should have been unable to do what we have done for so many, and many hearts thank the Lord for you all and ask Him to bless and reward you for your kindness.

I have only been waiting for the needed time and strength to give you a brief account of some of the wonderful escapes and the marvelous providences guiding and guarding so many of our refugees in their flight from the blind fury of the ignorant Chinese who were stirred up to drive Christ and His followers, with all other foreigners, out of the Empire. As I have listened to these stories, the most thrilling I have ever heard, it has seemed as though we must have gone back, in time, beyond the mediaeval ages, as it seemed impossible for such things to transpire in this late century of the world's history.

Rev. and Mrs. Gracey had to fly with an infant two months old. The Chinese wet nurse had to be left behind. How could a tiny baby survive such a journey of more than two hard weeks of travel from the interior of China with no means of sustenance? Another wonderful record of kindness must be recorded to the lasting credit of Chinese sympathy. That little baby was fed by over twenty Chinese mothers on its way to safety, and it arrived in good condition after its perilous journey.

MARVELOUS ESCAPE OF PRIEST.

This is one of the wonderful histories of persecution and escapes which has been told to one. This priest was an Italian Roman Catholic, and after conversion had been for some years in connection with the China Inland Mission, working with untiring zeal. He was seized by the Boxers, beaten unconscious, and after about two days recovered consciousness and found himself lying on a pile of wood, saturated with kerosene oil, prepared for a bonfire. He succeeded in getting to a friendly house and while crouching in one corner the place was entered by Boxers inquiring for a foreigner. The family invited the Boxers in to eat and they did not recognize their victim, taking him for a Chinese beggar, and so he escaped, because their eyes were blinded that they did not know him. Time would fail me to tell of all the wonderful escapes and the brotherly kindness of great numbers of Chinese to our helpless, persecuted missionaries. These kind Chinese risked their own lives in hundreds and hundreds of cases to help our missionaries to escape from their cruel pursuers. I am so glad to be able to record some of these facts to the everlasting credit of the Chinese, for in the midst of so much barbarity and savage cruelty it is so refreshing to the spirit to know that all Chinese are not like Prince Tuan, the Empress Dowager and their followers, the Boxers, and truth compels me to add that some of these kind Chinese were not professing Christians, although apparently under the influence of the spirit of Christ, and ready to be gathered into the kingdom as soon as China is settled so that the missionaries can go back to teach about the Savior of the world.

NOW I HAVE TO RELATE A TERRIBLE STORY.

Of all the provinces Shansi holds the record for diabolical massacres and barbarities. A party of refugees from Shansi escaped and arrived the latter part of August, after encountering such sufferings and hair-breadth escapes as will be difficult to find a parallel for anywhere. The party consisted of four gentlemen, three married ladies, four single ladies, and eight children. Of the nineteen who started five perished on the way. These were late in escaping. Those who had been friendly to foreigners had been persecuted and many put to death. The people had been terrorized and scarcely one was left free to extend a helping hand when this party escaped. The story they tell is as follows: All was quiet in Pingyao up to the 25th of June. The magistrate was friendly, and had issued a proclamation denouncing the Boxers and promising protection to foreigners and Christians. We were aware that there was trouble on the route between us and Tien-Tsin, but did not know much as to what was going on, or anticipate danger. On that day, however, we received a letter from Taiyuan enclosing a copy of a proclamation which had just been issued by Yu Hsien, the governor, in which the people were informed that China was at war with foreigners, and that all foreign devils must be destroyed. On the back of that we learned that our magistrate was having his favorable proclamation taken down from the walls, and that a mob had already begun to demolish our chapel in the city. Later on, in the evening, a mob arrived at our house in the suburb, and we were driven to take refuge in the yamen. The magistrate declared he could not help us. He had received orders no longer to protect foreigners, and bade us depart in peace. At length, in answer to our entreaties, he agreed to send us to Taiyuan, 150 li distant, under escort, so we started north for the capital. We got within 20 li of it without adventure when we met a native Christian whom we knew fleeing south. He implored us to turn back, as the Inland Mision had been already burned, the Roman Catholic establishment pulled down, and all the foreigners were in the Baptist Mission compound surrounded by a great mob who were inside. On this we turned back towards Pingyao, and our escort at once left us. We had not much money, and the people demanded exorbitant prices for everything, even for the simple permission to pass along the road. We sold our clothes and pawned whatever we could pawn, including our wedding rings, and in this way we reached our station at Lucheng, safe, but stripped.

Lucheng had not yet been rioted, but only two days' peace was allowed us when, with the friends there, we had to flee for our lives at midnight with nothing but one donkey-load of bedding and clothing, and a supply of silver which we divided up among the party. Which direction to take we did not know. To go north again was out of the question, and eastward to Shantung was equally impossible, so we made for the south, hoping to get through Honan and Hupeh to Hankow. But we had only got 30 li from Lucheng when we were stopped at a large village by some two hundred people who demanded money. We could not satisfy them, so they seized our donkey and in sheer wanton mischief tore all our bedding and clothing to pieces. Then they stripped us next, taking each person's clothes, hat, shoes and stockings, and little store of silver, leaving us nothing, ladies and children alike, but a single pair of native drawers each. In this affair we lost the natives who were accompanying us, some of whom we fear were killed, while we were driven along the road by men with clubs. It was a terrible situation. The blazing sun burned us to the bone, and some of us had not so much as a little piece of rag to wet and put on the top of our heads. At every village we were attacked and driven from one to the other with blows and curses. The villages there are very thick, and before we got clear of the mob from one, the mob from the next had already arrived to take us in hand. Neither food nor water could be obtained. How we contrived to exist we hardly know; for days our only support was found in the filthy puddles by the roadside. When we reached a city it was a little better. Apparently each magistrate was anxious that we should come to our end in the next country, so when we went to the yamen they would give us a little food and send an escort to see us safely over the borders of that particular yamen's jurisdiction. Arrived at that point, the escort always left us, and we had to struggle on as before.

Miss Rice was killed on the road 50 li north of Tsehchaufu in Shansi. That day both she and Miss Houston sat down on the roadside saying they would willingly die, but walk another step they could not. In the previous city the magistrate had given us a small piece of silver which we had to carry in our hand having no where else to put it. We thought we might be able to hire a cart for these ladies with this piece of silver, so two of us went to a village to negotiate. The villagers refused the cart, but at the same time they pounded our knuckles with a stick until we dropped the silver, and they then drove us down the road away from our party. Just then it began to rain and the party, with the exception of the two ladies, retired for shelter to an empty guardhouse near. There a mob fell upon them and drove them on, and in this way the two helpless ladies got left and were beaten to death. Nothing could be done till Tsehchau was reached, when the magistrate sent back to inquire. Miss Rice was found to be already dead, but Miss Houston, although dreadfully injured, was still alive. She died afterwards at Yunmung in Hupeh, and the body was brought in to Hankow for burial.

The crossing of the Yellow river was one of our most trying experiences. The yamen had placed us in carts, and promised to send us over. But as soon as we were in the boat the carts drove away, the boatmen ordered us to land again, as they declined point blank to have anything to do with us. For two days we sat on the bank of the Yellow river not knowing what to do. We were like the Israelites at the Red Sea. Pharaoh was behind; neither right nor left was there any retreat, and no means of crossing over. On the third day the boatmen unexpectedly changed their minds and took us over.

The first city we came to south of the river was Changchou. The magistrate here was bitterly anti-foreign and said had we only arrived twenty-four hours sooner he would have had the pleasure of killing us all. His orders were to allow no foreign devil to escape, but the Empress Dowager had taken pity on them, and he had just been instructed to have them all sent as prisoners into Hupeh. Accordingly, from this point we were sent on across Honan, from city to city, as prisoners, by the yamen, some in carts and sometimes mounted on the hard wooden pack saddles of donkeys. For food they gave us bread and water, and nowhere showed us any kindness until we reached Sinyangchou, the last city in Honan. Here we were no longer treated as prisoners, and here we met with the Glovers from Lu-an, who had arrived there after a similar journey. The Hupeh magistrates were exceedingly kind. At the first city, Yingshan, we were supplied with food and clothing and kept in the yamen five days as the road south was blocked by soldiers proceeding, whom it would not be safe to meet. The Yingshan native Christians also sought us out and showed us great kindness, as they also did at the cities of Tehngan, Yunmung and Hsaokan. Mrs. E. J. Cooper died at Yingshan of the injuries and hardships undergone, and her body was brought to Hankow for burial. Thus ended at Hankow on the 14th of August, a journey of fifty days' duration, of which the wonder is that a single one survived to tell the tale.

MOMENTS OF BLISS.

Old Gentleman (to ticket collector)—"Your life, my young friend, I imagine, is a laborious one and full of trials?"

Collector—"Yes, sir; but there are moments when it is filled with peace and happiness and joy."

Old Gentleman—"When your wares are paid, I s'pose?"

Collector—"No, sir, when I slam the gate in the face of somebody who is in a great hurry."

Mrs. J. S. McGrew, wife of Dr. McGrew, sailed on the Zealandia for the Coast. It was a sudden decision. She has not been very well of late and thought an ocean trip and change to the Coast would benefit her. She will remain quite a little while.

FORECAST OF S. E. BISHOP

What He Wrote Before Day of Election.

WASHINGTON STAR LETTER

He Predicted Wilcox's Election and Told of the Campaign's Progress.

The following letter written by Dr. Sereno Bishop to the Washington Star under his usual nom de plume of "Kamehameha," will be of interest though written three weeks before the last election:

Honolulu, October 17, 1900.

As with you on the continent, the political campaign in Hawaii is in the most strenuous activity, and the speakers of the three parties are talking to gatherings in the chief villages throughout the group. The Republican party is thoroughly in the lead among the whites, with a large native following. Among the natives the Independent Home Rule party is quite in the ascendant. The Democrats draw a considerable following from both classes, but must rank as a bad third as to numbers. Unless a great change takes place before election, the Independents will poll not a mere plurality, but a majority of votes, and "Bob" Wilcox will be chosen Delegate to Congress.

Such election of this degraded adventurer will be a disgrace to the good name of the native population of Hawaii. It may, however, be useful as a plain object lesson on the floor of Congress, of the unfitness of Hawaiian natives for unqualified suffrage. It may also be a practical lesson in the need of caution in extending such suffrage to other populations of depressed and weak races in Porto Rico and the Philippines. It may, moreover, open the eyes of Congress, seeing the utter worthlessness of such a member of their body, to observe the grave difficulties into which this new Territory is about to enter, under the government of such a Legislature as the supporters of such a Delegate are about to elect.

It is the base and ignorant character of a probable majority of the coming Legislature that gives us the most serious ground for apprehension. Our best hope is that such a majority will be less than the two-thirds which would enable them to override the veto of the Governor. There are very few of the nominees of the Independent party, either for the Senate or the Lower House, who are not thoroughly unqualified, both in character and intelligence, to legislate for this Territory. Of the nominees of the Democratic party a majority are not wholly unfit men.

Of the Republican party most of the nominees possess high character and intelligence. For them will vote a large majority of the better and thriftier class of natives, those who would have enjoyed the qualified suffrage proposed by the Cullom bill, but rejected by Congress. That rejection was due to a lack of discrimination between a race of elevated capacity and culture like the Americans and a race of partially developed intellect and character like the Hawaiians, who, although the foremost of the Polynesians, are still immensely behind the white race in natural capacity and acquired culture. For such a race an unqualified suffrage is a fatal mistake. And this will be true of all the island populations newly annexed to the United States. Congress is likely to come to see this. Seeing a person like Wilcox thrust upon their society is likely to call attention to that point.

PLANS OF THE INDEPENDENTS.

The Independents are very confident of victory, and are not at pains to hide their intentions as to legislation. Just before their final convention for nominees on this Island of Oahu a pledge was submitted to Messrs. J. O. Carter and E. C. Macfarlane, which they were asked to sign. The third article was as follows:

"We do hereby pledge ourselves not to confirm any of the appointments of Governor Dole, in section 80 of the Territorial Act."

This covers all the chief officials of the Territory, except a few who are appointed by the President. It is thus the avowed intention of the Independents to secure a clean sweep of all the offices of the Territory, except half a dozen, and to have them filled from their own party by incapable natives.

Carter and Macfarlane declined to make such an impossible pledge. They were nevertheless nominated, being ardent royalists and indispensable, because possessing in the highest degree the confidence of the royalist natives. These gentlemen were already nominees of the Democrats, and so seem sure to be elected. They are able business men, and unlikely to countenance any very grave departure from good policy, but can hardly control the rabble with whom they will be associated, and who are determined to revolutionize the Governor's appointments.

George Markham is a half-white leader of the Independents, and less outspoken than Wilcox. He uses diplomatic language about their intention to upset all Dole's officials, saying that they will deal with them "with due respect." I regret to have mislaid my clipping of his words. These people avow their intention, should the Governor successfully resist the removal of his men, to reduce all their salaries to a nominal figure, and so block the wheels of government. They mean thoroughgoing mischief. They are most likely to be in a position to carry out their intentions.

SOME OF WILCOX'S UTTERANCES.

To illustrate the quality of Wilcox, who is controlling the Independent party, I append the following from the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, whose statements I vouch for as substantially correct:

"Robert Wilcox bossed the convention of the Independent party Wednesday. The delegates were at his beck and call. At night before a crowded mass meeting he made a speech which, for incendiarism, conceit and asininity, exceeded all his previous efforts. From this speech, which the Advertiser published verbatim yesterday, are taken at random the following sentences, which show the man Wilcox as he is:

"I have been traveling from Hawaii to Niihau for the sake of our country and our ticket, because I want you not to be enslaved with the Republicans and Democrats.

"I tell you tonight there is no Republican or Democratic party in Hawaii, although there are such parties in the United States.

"I was once in the United States to see that equal rights be given to every Hawaiian here as every American in the United States has.

"They shot Hartzell and Smith there to entangle your Hawaiian delegate myself. They were sent by the plantation missionaries, but they got 'souped.' I went with the nickels and the dimes of every Hawaiian and the Senators and Representatives shook hands with me and recognized me, although I was not an authorized delegate, as I shall be as Congressman.

"The haoles in this country are nothing but cockroaches.

"I tell you tonight I was not born out of wood!

"I was born out of steel! You can argue until your mouth is raw, but you cannot knock Wilcox down, do what you may!

"I agreed with the people here on June 7 to go to Washington as their delegate. I tell you tonight I will not withdraw at all!

"I tell you tonight I am the only man in Hawaii that knows anything of military tactics. There is no other man here that does.

"The time has come for Wilcox to take hold of these small, narrow-minded haoles who have tried to knock me down.

"I have traveled all over, as far as Europe, and I found no countries so rank as Hawaii.

"I tell you if Parker and David and myself all could go to Washington together, I only would come back home with all the honors.

"Let us not listen to these snakes of haoles, but let the watchword of Kauila prevail, 'Kill the snakes!'

"I will not talk back to those who have spoken against me so grievously. Jesus Christ did not return words for insults made against Him. As He did not, why should I?"

RACE CONFLICT PREACHED.

"Haole" means "white man." Wilcox preached a race conflict. The great majority of the natives are in accord with this view. It is the old slogan of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani revived, "Hawaii for the Hawaiians." The whites, who have created the civilization and wealth of the islands, are to have no voice in its government. Those who have taught and uplifted the native people so that they alone among their fellow Pacific Islanders possess citizenship and political privilege must be displaced by their still weak and incompetent pupils, scarcely one of whom can fill an important business position by reason of lack of natural capacity and of the needful application and persistence. Congress, as the guardian of our Territorial needs and interests, will find need for beneficent corrective interposition. I, for one, have little fear but that such interposition will be applied, perhaps tardily.

I have not herein reported a variety of violent and absurd propositions indulged in by some of the native orators who have accompanied Wilcox in his campaigns around the islands. Some have encouraged the natives to expect that the Legislature would be able to reinstate the ex-queen on her fallen throne! They appear to think that a Democratic Congress and administration might favor such a measure, keeping a protectorate over the native monarchy. In any case, the Hawaiians are to be installed in power over their fallen white rivals. That is the keynote of their present campaign.

The Democratic party here yielded somewhat to the same tendency. It is for this reason that they have chosen as their nominee for Delegate Prince David Kawananakoa; and they appeal to the natives to elect him as being the heir to the throne! The formal platform adopted by the Democratic party in Hawaii contains the following appeal to royalist sentiment:

"We indorse the candidates of the Democratic party of the Territory of Hawaii for Senators and Representatives, and believing that no more fitting representative of the Hawaiian people could be chosen for Congressional honors than he who stood in the line of succession to the Hawaiian throne, we indorse the candidacy of David Kawananakoa, a lineal descendant of Kaumualii, King of Kauai, for Delegate to Congress."

There is nothing serious against the personal qualities of the Prince. He is a rather bright and very gay young man, devoid of business capacity. His sole recommendation is that he is the nearest surviving heir of the ex-queen, being nephew to her brother, Kalakaua's wife, and given by the late King the rank of Prince, with his brother.

PARKER'S CHANCES ARE SLENDER.

Colonel Samuel Parker is the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress. He is making a vigorous fight, and has many enthusiastic supporters among the natives, but his chance for election is slender. They regard him as a turncoat, because, after having been the Queen's chief supporter, he latterly espoused the cause of annexation. He had hard sense enough to see that it was the only chance for the natives, his own kin, to secure a voice in the government. His own great estate also was deeply involved through habitual lavishness, and nothing could save him but the rise of values following annexation. He is again wealthy in lands and cattle. Parker has much intelligence and fair business capacity. He is honorable and high-minded. No other candidate of equal merit could have any chance to secure native votes against Wilcox.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

The Hawaiian treasury is in a very depleted condition. Three causes have conspired to produce this result. One was the enormous expenditures last winter in stamping out the bubonic plague. Another is our deprivation of the Customs receipts, formerly our largest source of income. The Federal Government has for four months been taking $120,000 a month from our Custom house and giving only a few salaries back. The third cause is the inadvertent neglect of Congress to carry out the agreement of the Newlands resolution by paying four millions of our public debt. The interest paid by us for over two years and still going on is about $600,000, which is now due to the Hawaiian treasury. As to the Customs receipts, we probably need not doubt that Congress will deal liberally with Hawaii by expending a good share of those on our harbors and other public works. After paying 3 per cent interest on the $4,000,000, or $120,000 per annum, there will be $1,320,000 remaining, the larger part of which no doubt will be appropriated by Congress to outlays here. Pearl Harbor should immediately be opened and fortified. The United States Navy has made and is making large outlays in this harbor, all of which should cease in favor of Pearl Harbor. Adequate fortification is easy there. Honolulu harbor is incapable of proper defenses, being too close to the open ocean.

Honolulu is waiting to learn the number of its population from the Census Office. We have reason to expect not less than 35,000. This will rank us well alongside of the five chief towns of New Zealand, which has five times Hawaii's population. Our city continues to grow rapidly. Assessed values have doubled and trebled within two years past, or since annexation was settled upon. These are based upon frequent actual sales in all sections of the city. Large suburban districts are being cut into lots, and placed on the market with a good demand. A large four-story hotel is about completed at Waikiki beach, and a very much larger one of stone is now having its foundation excavated in the center of the city, occupying both the McGrew and Fauahi premises. Large and small residences are going up in all parts of the town. Our city is likely to exceed 30,000 people by 1910.

KAMEHAMEHA.

Edgar Claypool, the attorney for Robert Wilcox, is expected in from Hilo next Saturday. His health for some time past has been very bad, and he will remain here for awhile, hoping to recuperate.

A Life Saved

Sixteen Months of Awful Suffering

Impure blood is always dangerous. Just as soon as you begin to feel weak and languid, nervous and depressed, you are in danger. Make your blood pure and your nerves strong at once.

Mr. Thomas H. Cashel, of Dripstone, New South Wales, Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



was suddenly taken very ill and for three weeks was delirious nearly all the time, and my life was despaired of. The doctors said it was blood poisoning. For many long weeks I suffered the most frightful agony; the poisoning all settled in one limb. I then went to Sydney Hospital, where dead pieces of bone were taken from my leg. But I grew weaker and weaker, until I could hardly raise my hand. I then left the hospital, believing I must surely die. Then my people bought me a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It did me good at once. In all I used fifteen bottles. Without doubt it saved my life, even after sixteen months of suffering."

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A new lawyer, A. Peters, has been admitted to practice law in the courts of the Territory.

The new teacher for St. Andrew's Priory, who came on the Zealandia, is Miss B. W. Parish.

Judge Estee has adjourned court until next Monday morning. In January the United States district term will convene at Hilo.

The St. Andrew's fair will be held on Saturday, December 1, in the Cathedral grounds. On that day a pot luncheon will be served from 11 to 2.

On Saturday, December 1, St. Andrew's congregation will hold a big fair on the Cathedral grounds. A pot luncheon will be served attractively.

Mr. J. K. Burkett, who has been visiting the continent, returned on the last Zealandia. He left Tuesday for a tour on Kauai to inspect the schools.

There will be a quarterly meeting of the Punahou Alumni Association on Tuesday evening, November 27. There will be music and a magnificent program.

Kahoonaunau, aunt of Moses K. Nakuina, died at Kalihi Monday, November 19. His mother is still alive at Kakaako despite reports to the contrary.

Mr. J. K. Burkett, the traveling normal inspector of schools, has just returned from an extended tour on the continent. He left yesterday to inspect the schools on Kauai.

Lord Dunmore spent yesterday afternoon seeing the sights of Honolulu. The distinguished English tourist was a through passenger on the Warrimoo from Australia to San Francisco.

"Garland" stoves and ranges have been awarded the first prize at the Paris Exposition over all the world. The Pacific Hardware Company have the agency for the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Anton Cropp, of Koloa, Kauai, will leave for the Mainland the beginning of the year, and offers his entire household effects for sale. Full particulars, list of articles, etc., are published elsewhere in this paper.

The public schools throughout the Territory of Hawaii will be closed on Thursday, November 29th (Thanksgiving Day) and Friday, November 30th. The Christmas vacation will be from Friday, December 21, to Monday, January 7th.

Miss Jeanette Ferguson and Albert S. Prescott, both of Honolulu, were married Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferguson, Emma street. Rev. William M. Kincaid performed the ceremony. They will be at home on Aloha Lane.

A visitor at the office of the commissioner of agriculture and forestry, and the Government Nursery, yesterday, was Mr. Torajiro Watase, director of the Tokio Plant and Seed Company, editor of the Japan Agriculturist, and a member of the Tokio city council. Mr. Watase was a through passenger on the Nippon Maru en route to the Coast, where he will make a study of insects and blights.

Arthur Charles Lovekin, who is connected with the Bishop Estate, was married to Miss Helen Stevens early this month, at Andover, Mass. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses T. Stevens. Rev. Charles Noyes, pastor of Old North Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Caroline Stevens was the maid of honor, while a brother of the bride, M. T. Stevens Jr., acted as best man. After January 1 they will be at home at Waikiki.

James K. Kaulia, one of the Independent leaders, will tender a big luau to Robert Wilcox at his home in Kapalama. Robert Wilcox is booked to sail on the Rio de Janeiro, leaving on the thirtieth of this month. The big torchlight procession of the Independents will itake place November 28. There will be a big mass meeting in the ruins of Kaumakapili Church afterwards.

A new institution has been started by J. M. Puepue that has caused great interest. He has a glass case on the side of the Chinese store at King and Bethel streets in which he posts the main events of the day in the Hawaiian language. Everything likely to interest his countrymen is inserted. It's a sort of bulletin. The Hawaiians enjoy it greatly, and a group of them may be seen hanging around reading and waiting for news.

On Monday Robert Rycroft will begin work on the foundations of a building on Sheridan street. It will be of concrete, and will be especially designed for Mr. Rycroft's soda water manufactory. He placed ord rs for the most modern plant for the manufacture of aerated waters and ginger ales. The principal part of the apparatus is of American make, although some extra devices have been ordered from England.

RECEPTION AT MAKIKI

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder Entertain.

A GAY SCENE LAST NIGHT

Mrs. Charles T. Wilder Introduced to Honolulu Society in Royal Fashion.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

TWINKLING lights, soft strains of music by native musicians, a tropical night, beautiful women and handsome gowns, last night transformed Davenport Place, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder into a scene of loveliness. In such a setting the bride of Mr. Charles T. Wilder made her debut in Honolulu society. The bride of but a few short months was exquisitely dressed in a beautiful creation of mousseline de soie, simple yet elegant, and most effective for her rare type of beauty. She was a charming guest of honor, and the admired of all admirers.

Davenport Place never looked better than last evening. The old mansion, surrounded by shrubbery and rolling lawns, was brilliantly lighted from turret to foundation stone. An effective design in colored lanterns strung across the front porches and carried out by lanterns in the shrubbery, gave the exterior a warmth of color which was exceedingly tropical. The reception hall and drawing-room were artistically decorated with palm branches and other greenery. The large Waikiki bow window of the reception hall was prettily adorned, and in this the receiving party stood. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Mrs. Mary Gunn and Mr. W. C. Wilder Jr., received the guests as they entered, and in turn introduced them to Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Wilder. Mrs. W. C. Wilder wore a handsome gown of figured gold and rose-colored silk. Mrs. Gunn wore a simple gown of white mousselline de soie and an aigrette in her hair.

Light refreshments were served during the two hours of the reception. A more sumptuous repast was served in the dining-room. The original quintet club discoursed its sweet native music at intervals—a pleasing interruption to the gay hum of conversation. The guests were numerous.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Wilder will make their future home in the islands, where the groom will engage in business. For many years he held the responsible position of consul general for the Hawaiian Islands at San Francisco. In the closing days of the Republic of Hawaii Mr. Wilder married Miss Grace Burr of that city.

BIG LUAU IN HONOR OF WILCOX

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The women of the Independent Home Rule Party gave a luau at the Drill Shed all yesterday afternoon and evening in honor of the election of Robert Wilcox as Delegate to Washington. It was by all means the biggest affair of its kind that has been seen in these Islands for many a day, and the hundreds of people, chiefly natives, who attended the feast of rejoicing were full of the spirit of the occasion and expressed their happiness in rows upon rows of smiling faces, the mouths of which were kept continuously busy stowing away the numerous good things to eat and delivering little speeches of mutual felicitation.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the feast commenced and it was long after sunset before the tables ceased to groan under the weight of many tender pigs, much choice poi, abundance of fish of all kinds and colors, limu, opulau, taro, pounded and roasted kukui nuts with peppers, vegetables of every kind the country affords, turkey, chicken, breadfruit, fruits and soda water.

Between six hundred and a thousand people partook of the luau. Three long tables were spread in the Drill Shed. At the head of the central table Bob Wilcox was seated with Mrs. Wilcox by his side.

The smile of victory was on the face of the Delegate and that same smile was reflected in the admiring eyes of his faithful consort. "Bob" was not stingy with his smiles and showered them around upon the hundreds who wished him a safe trip to Washington and all manner of success. Everybody was enthusiastic and everyone was happy.

Queen Liliuokalani, Samuel Parker and Prince David headed the list of the invited guests.

REPORTERS EXCLUDED.

Circuit Judge Humphreys Issues an Order Against Them.

Circuit Judge Humphreys issued an order from the bench yesterday morning excluding reporters of the Advertiser and Republican from within the courtroom rail. He said that it was discretionary with the judge of the court as to permitting persons not licensed attorneys, or having cases at bar, to remain within the railing and to enjoy the privileges of the floor of the courtroom.

"I consider," said Judge Humphreys, "that the reporters for the Advertiser and the Republican have abused their privileges." He then delivered an order to the bailiff to keep them out.

A written notice to this effect was filed in the court records. An Advertiser representative asked Judge Humphreys after court had adjourned in what way the Advertiser had abused its privileges, and was informed that the order was on file. When asked for its reason Judge Humphreys broke into a stream of abuse and foul language that could not be repeated here.

WAS SILVA POISONED?

Probability He Drank The Same Stuff.

EVIDENCE BEFORE CORONER

Peculiar Testimony of Witnesses Relative to the Old Man's Death.

There is a possibility that old man Silva came to his death from drinking his own poisoned liquor which killed three other Portuguese. Startling testimony was brought out before the coroner's jury yesterday tending to show that the old man had manufactured the deadly, innocent-looking liquid but four or five days before his death, and that he had drank of it but two days before he passed away.

The testimony of a Portuguese woman, Mrs. Gertrude De Aronelles, was to this effect. The woman had been invited into Silva's house on Sunday, two days before he died. He proffered her a gin bottle in which was a liquid substance "like the color of tea" which he said he had manufactured. It was a new drink. She acceded to his request and was about to drain a glass when he said in his odd manner, "You have not the cheek to drink before me, your host." With that he took the glass from her hand and drained the contents, just to prove to her that it was not poison. This he did as he said to allay the suspicions of his neighbors. This woman upon retiring that night vomited severely and was quite sick. Old man Silva too, vomited much before his death and was overcome by the same peculiar blindness with which those who died subsequently were afflicted.

The woman two days after her own experience saw men in the act of drinking the same stuff while the body of old man Silva lay stiff and stark in one of the rooms, and as policeman Silva was about to take a long drink she told him of its effect on her and he desisted.

Much of the testimony was conflicting. But in the main the facts were brought out that the old man had purchased a gallon of alcohol, and a bag of sugar, and stated his intention of preparing a new drink. This was said in the presence of several persons, some of whom testified to this yesterday. Saturday, November 10, was probably the day on which the new liquor was ready for drinking and the old man's friends were invited in to assist in christening it. Whether or not any name was given it did not come out in the testimony and its secret probably died with the maker.

Among the questions put yesterday to Dr. Shorey, Government chemist, who was recalled to give expert testimony, was the following:

"Would it not be possible that the old man mixed his alcohol and sugar and put it in a bottle which had formerly contained hellebore in solution as an ant poison?"

"No, I don't think it is possible. The quantity of hellebore in each bottle of this liquid was too great to make that a possibility."

The question of the sale of pure alcohol and methylated spirits was brought up and the jury manifested its disapproval of the present law governing the sale of the two liquors. The law in reality permits the sale of the poisonous liquor, the methylated spirits, and prohibits that of the pure alcohol. H. C. Pfluger, of the Hollister Drug Company, stated that the law did not prohibit the drug companies from selling methylated spirits to any one, nor were the companies required to keep a list of such sales. As to pure alcohol, there were restrictions upon its sale. It had to be sold to licensed physicians only and a record kept.

"The law is at fault," said Mr. Pfluger. "There is no restriction whatever on our selling methylated spirits, although it is only 90 per cent pure alcohol and 10 per cent wood alcohol. A pint bottle of methylated spirits is sufficient to kill a man. Yes, the fault of the present unrestricted sale lies entirely with the law and we are trying to get it changed. It will be better for all concerned when it is.

"Natives and Portuguese alike come to the drug stores and buy methylated spirits. Of ourse we don't sell it in large quantities. I consider that there is more harm in a dollar bottle of gin than there is in the same quantity of pure alcohol, and yet we can sell the poison alcohol in any quantity."

The principal witness called before the jury yesterday was a young man named Xavier, who was with old man Silva when he died. He went upon the stand at 2 o'clock and remained there while the jurors plied him with questions. His testimony was conflicting and considerably at variance with that which he had given to the police and others before he was sworn.

On the night when Silva was so ill Xavier asked if he should call a physician. This was shortly before his death. The old man answered, "No, not now; I can see the lights now." Before that the patient could not see and was afflicted with the same peculiar blindness which was a prominent symptom in the three subsequent victims.

At this stage of the man's testimony Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth sharply asked the witness why he had not told this to Dr. Pratt, Consul Canavarro or to himself when questioned as to the old man's illness. He replied that he did not know why.

"I laid down on a chair and suddenly I felt the bed shaking against my chair. I got up and went to the old man. He just looked at me and lifted his arm. Then I found he was gone.

"On the table in the room there was a gin bottle in which was some liquid stuff. During the night the old man had vomited a discolored stuff. At 9 o'clock the sick man told me he was blind and couldn't see a thing."

"Did you tell any one of this—about how the old man had acted before he died?"

"Oh, yes; I told everybody who was there that day."

"Just as you have testified today? Did you tell Consul Canavarro he was blind?"

"Yes, I think I did."

Consul Canavarro shook his head in a negative manner and the coroner looked the witness sharply in the face.

"Did you tell me the old man could not see the lights?"

"No, sir."

"Well, why didn't you? Why didn't you tell me about the lights?"

"I don't know. You didn't ask me about them."

"Why didn't you tell me about them this morning when you were talking with me about this case?"

"I don't know."

"Has any one else been talking to you about this case since you talked with me this morning?"

"No, sir."

On Sunday before Silva's death Xavier was with him but did not drank a proffered glass of liquor. Xavier's wife and mother-in-law went to Silva's house and the mother-in-law had about three-fourths of a glassful of liquor. His wife took about a spoonful. The mother-in-law said it made her sick and she vomited. On Tuesday the witness testified that when Joe Silva and others were drinking in the dead man's house, his mother-in-law went in and, seeing them drinking the peculiar-colored liquor, took Policeman Silva to one side and told him that if he didn't want to get sick he should not drink of it. She is reported to have said on this occasion, "If you know what that stuff is, you will not drink it. I did and I almost died, and I believe that is what he (the old man Silva) died of."

"When did you hear that these other people who died were blind before they died?" asked the coroner.

"Mrs. Medeiros told me about her husband and when I heard that I said to myself, 'That is how the old man died.'"

"Why didn't you tell Dr. Pratt about this?"

"He didn't ask me about that. I told him Silva had been sick a long time and had had the rheumatism. I did not know anything then about the liquor. I believe I told him that Silva had vomited."

"Did you tell him he could not see?"

"No, sir."

"Well, now I want you to recollect whether or not you told Dr. Pratt whether Silva could not see before he died?" asked the coroner sternly.

Witness went into a brown study and emerged shortly after with the words, "No, sir; I don't think so."

"Did you find any liquor there?"

"Yes, in the kitchen."

"Did you tell Mr. Canavarro about it?"

"Oh, yes; I think so."

After Mr. Canavarro went away on Tuesday morning "Hotel Joe" took a bottle of the tea-colored liquid and hid it. This was the bottle he drank from. He had never bought any wine from old Silva. The latter gave it to him as a "favor," although he got the old man to take $2 as a "favor" also.

"The blacksmith at the Oahu depot told me that Silva had bought some stuff on Friday and made the liquor on Saturday."

"How did the blacksmith know it?"

"Silva told him. He told me the old man and he had a couple of drinks last week Sunday and that the old man had but one bottle of the stuff then. The other people who drank the stuff said that which came out of the first bottle they got hold of was all right but the second was rough, although it was the same color."

Antone Joaquin testified to having drank some of the deadly liquor with Joe Silva, Medeiros and Cabral. He testified also that he had been at the old man's house a week before his death. The latter called him in to have a drink and he took a "drink and a half," did not feel any effects from the stuff.

On the second occasion "Hotel Joe" had asked him to drink out of the bottle he held, which was the same colored liquid as that which rested on the coroner's table. Medeiros had told him it was "coffee liquor." It had the taste of peppermint and did not burn his throat.

J. Gaspar saw Joe Silva ("Hotel Joe") at old man Silva's residence. He helped dress the body. In the kitchen he and the others found four gin flasks of liquid and after tasting of the contents, commenced drinking. Joe said the stuff was good. Medeiros and Silva became drunk. Witness drank half a glassful. It did not burn his throat or have any bad effect on him. The "stuff" tasted very much like gin.

M. J. Simos, a groceryman, testified that the Saturday previous to Silva's death the latter called at his store and complained of being ill; but, said the witness, he had said the same thing for the past two years. Silva told him he was going to buy a gallon of whiskey. Simos knew of Silva's having wine about his place, but as he himself never drank, he did not know much about it. Had given him empty gin bottles. He made wine from his grapes—the finest in the City, he said—but did not know of his selling it.

Antone Piemento assisted in dressing the body of the old man Silva. He and others drank from bottles which they found in the kitchen but he was not made sick. He took four drinks from a bottle. "It was pretty hard stuff—but tasted like gin." Silva always gave him wine to drink when he called, wine which the old man made. The four drinks made him slightly dizzy, but the others had "good loads on."

Virginius Medeiros, son of one of the victims, saw a group of men drinking from bottles found at Silva's. He tasted it but didn't like it. The stuff was the color of tea. His father drank much of the stuff, but he "was only half and half—he was a little full."

Before Medeiros died he sent one of his daughters out to get some gin as he said it would make him feel better. The girl bought a soda water bottle of gin at a neighboring store for 25 cents.

This brought out a sharp inquiry from the Deputy Sheriff as to just where the gin was bought, but the youngster naively replied that he didn't know where it was obtained.

Mrs. Gertrude de Ornellas was at the Silva house the day he died. Two days before she had been at his house and had been given a drink of "peculiar liqueur" and afterwards "felt bad at the stomach." At night she vomited considerably. She drank from a glass, but after Silva had first taken a drink.

She testified: "I said to him, 'It does not look like wine or liqueur.' He said, 'I will drink it first to show it isn't poison.' He said, 'You have cheek to drink before me.' He said this laughingly.

"I asked him why he lived all alone, and kept so close to himself all the time. For answer he took one of the bottles and hugging it to his breast, said, 'This is my family.' I don't know much about his making wines. He was a crank and would not let any one around his place unless he asked them to come."

"Did not Mr. Silva have a hothouse in his yard where women came and received drinks, and the hothouse merely served as a blind?"

"No, sir; I don't think he used it that way. It was for his ferns and plants."

M. J. Faria went to Gendon's liquor store on Saturday before his death to taste some liquors which Faria knew of. Faria is a blacksmith at the Oahu railway. Asked whether he had told the fireman of the railroad who had testified earlier as to conversations between the fireman and himself, he denied such conversations. He said, "A week ago last Saturday night Silva told me he was going to buy a bag of sugar to fix his wine but did not tell me he was going to put anything else in it. He was going to make a sort of rum."

Antonio Castro said he had drank at Silva's last Tuesday week. He was given a drink of some strange liquor but did not swallow it as he was not well then. He knew that Silva had bought a gallon of alcohol and mixed the liquid on the sly. With the alcohol he had also bought some sugar and made a drink of the two. He had not seen the old man mix the two but had been told of it.

Dr. Shorey was recalled and stated that wood alcohol could not contain an irritant poison like hellebore unless it was put there. He was not sure there were vegetable poisons which would have the same result as hellebore. He was asked whether the amount of wood alcohol contained in the gin bottle would be sufficient of itself to kill a man. He replied in the negative. A pint bottle of alcohol, taken at one time, would probably kill certain persons.

Hellebore is not on the list of poisons as scheduled by the Board of Health. Such poisons can only be sold in limited quantities and only to certain persons.

H. C. Pfluger of the Hollister Drug Company said his store kept hellebore but there were few sales. Portuguese and natives came to the store in large numbers to buy methylated spirits. No record was kept of such sales; the law did not require them to do so. The Deputy Sheriff confirmed this by looking up the law in the Penal Code. Pure alcohol sales were recorded. Wood alcohol was poisonous in quantities. Pure alcohol could be taken in large quantities before producing death.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Guatemala may have another revolution.

Russian student duels have been suppressed.

A fire in Alameda destroyed several large stores.

The United States monitor Monterey is at Canton.

McKinley carried Cook county, Illinois, by 20,000 majority.

The queen of the United States Navy is now the battleship Kentucky.

Col. Isaac Trumbo, of San Francisco, was secretly married in Salt Lake City to the daughter of Col. M. Shaughnessy.

The Austrian press is not favorable to McKinley through sympathy with Spain.

Millionaire James L. Flood, of San Francisco, was injured in a street car collision.

Typhus and other fevers are beginning to abate in the Russian army in Manchuria.

Miss Anna Robinson, a Minneapolis girl, has captivated the aged King of the Belgians.

Admiral Dewey's costly collection of loving cups, etc., now adorns his home in Washington.

Cable communication has recently been established between Cape Nome and St. Michael.

Senator Davis is greatly improved. The injury to his foot required only a light operation.

H. E. Huntington's friends believe he will resign the vice presidency of the Southern Pacific.

The Russian reply to the Anglo-German agreement note, declares for territorial integrity.

Tod Sloan will manage the Epsom stables of Frank Gardner, the Australian gold miner.

A modern artillery post is planned for the wooded hill near Fort Point, San Francisco bay.

Vice Admiral Sir Harry Rawson has been appointed to command the British China squadron.

Aguinaldo has ordered the release of all prisoners and that facilities be given for their return to the cities.

The British steamer Samoa, which sailed from San Francisco for Taku, has not yet been heard from.

Gamblers of San Francisco were unable to force their ordinance through. Voters defeated it at the polls.

Senator C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, is one of the possibilities for Secretary of State in McKinley's new cabinet.

The Republic of Acre will take the aggressive against Bolivia, and lay siege to Catualla the principal city.

Mark Twain's daughter, Miss Clara Clemmens, will be heard in concerts and recitals during the present season.

The Australia steamer Alga, loaded with sugar and coffee, ran ashore on the 9th instant and could not be floated.

A Canadian American Company are after the options on all horse and trolley lines and sugar plantations in Cuba.

Monitors now at Cavite may be laid up temporarily, as the heat in them impairs the health of the officers and crews.

Roosevelt told the mayor of New York he would hold him responsible for any breach of the peace during the election.

Krueger has been instructed to remain at Port Said until Holland's answer is given, allowing him entry into the country.

The Japanese battleship Mikasa, the most formidable vessel of its kind in the world, was launched at London, November 8th.

Mrs. Jane K. Sather, of Oakland, Cal., has deeded property and money to the value of $150,000 to the University of California.

Peary is confident of reaching the North Pole. He has several toes frostbitten, and walks with difficulty, but is in good spirits.

All lands lying beyond a radius of ten miles from the flagstaff at St. Michael, Alaska, will be turned over to the Secretary of the Interior.

The Queen Regent of Spain has appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph to use his influence with Don Carlos to stop the Carlist uprising.

Second Lieutenant William D. Passon, Nineteenth Infantry, son of ex-Senator Passon of Florida, was killed October 26, near Cuartero, Luzon.

Bryan voted the straight Democratic ticket, National, State and Congressional. He had to obtain a certificate at the city hall first, as he had neglected to register.

A riot at the polls in Denver, Colo., resulted in the death of John G. Brandford a deputy sheriff, and the injury of four officers. Special police did the fatal shooting.

The British Women's Emigration Society has offered free passage to Western Australia, and profitable places when they have arrived there, to good, strong domestic servants.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones, but Chamberlain's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any druggist's. 50 cents.

TO FUMIGATE ALL FREIGHT

A Quarantine Against Plague In San Francisco.

The Federal quarantine station in Honolulu has been officially advised from San Francisco of the presence of the bubonic plague in that city.

The disinfecting plant destined for quarantine purposes here is expected to arrive on the transport Sheridan. As soon as the plant is in commission all freights from San Francisco will be fumigated upon their arrival in this port. Other quarantine restrictions will be enforced and some of them will undoubtedly affect passengers coming here from the Coast.

On October 5th and 10th deaths occurred in San Francisco's Chinatown from the plague.

No doubt is entertained as to the nature of the disease. Both of the victims were white men who were in the habit of frequenting the Chinese quarter. A white woman, a nurse, also died from the same cause, having nursed one or both of the men who died.

The advices just received have not been the first concerning the San Francisco plague. Heretofore it was not deemed necessary to make these reports public. The health authorities in San Francisco have been watching cases of plague, or supposed plague, very carefully. All cases which have occurred were in the Chinese district.

SCOTCHMEN WILL ALL BE ATHLETES

A meeting of Scotchmen was held at the Thistle Club rooms last Monday night for the purpose of organizing a Scottish athletic association. Among those present were: Messrs. D. W. Anderson, R. Anderson, A. W. Bottomley, J. Fiddes, A. Garvie, J. Catton, R. Kay, Munro, McGill, L. G. Blackman, H. B. Sinclair, Lennox, Allen, Dall, Brown (2), J. L. Cockburn and Pair.

D. W. Anderson acted as chairman of the meeting.

The rules of the Association were read and adopted and the following officers elected:

President, D. W. Anderson; vice-president, Robert Anderson; secretary and treasurer, James L. Cockburn; committee, Messrs. Catton, Kay, Fiddes and Bottomley.

Special officers for the season of Association football now in progress were chosen as below:

Captain, R. Anderson; vice-captain, A. Fiddes; committee, Messrs. Catton and Lennox.

The object of the Association is to promote and foster an interest in sport among the Scotchmen residing in Hawaii. One of the principal ideas of the new organization is to be prepared to place in the field representative teams of Scottish athletes for any sport in which they may be challenged to a contest.

The club colors will be light blue and white and the club badge a thistle on a white shield.

A challenge will be sent to Iolani College for an Association football match with the Scotch 2nd XI, to be played next Saturday afternoon at Makiki.

OLD LANDMARK IS TORN DOWN

The old McIntyre building on Fort street, erected when Honolulu was but a village in comparison to its present dimensions, was partially demolished yesterday under the direction of Contractor Ouderkirk. By nightfall the brick walls, rain balcony and roof had all been taken down with the exception of the corner store where McIntyre's grocery firm was so long established. The fittings of the interior are to be auctioned off to-day and it will then be given over to the contractor to be torn down.

During the entire process of reducing the building, the sidewalks were not obstructed and it is the intention of the contractor not to place any sidewalk obstructions until the new building is to be erected.

A two-story brick block will be erected on the old site, the upper floor to be devoted to offices and the downstairs portions to stores. Architect Traphagen has prepared the design and plans of the building and a pleasing addition to Fort street architecture will result.

PARKER OUT OF POLITICS.

Genial Sam Knows That He Has Had Enough.

"You'll never see me running for anything again," says Sam Parker. "I've got enough. Not that I am sore about my defeat—I've got over that. I realize that it is better to stay home with $20,000 than to go to Washington for two years and spend it. And another thing! I'm sick of being thrown down by my own people. Why over on Hawaii I have a regiment of men on my place and every mother's son of them voted against me. Prince David has 300 retainers and all of them voted against him. Now wouldn't that jar you? I told my people to vote as they pleased about other men but to vote for me anyhow; and then they went in a body and voted for Wilcox. You hear me! If anybody wants me to run for office again and I accept, you may kick me all over a ten acre lot."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN CHICAGO.

Hiegen Brothers, the popular South Side druggists, corner Sixty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

IT WAS NOT HIS FAULT.

The man who sits down to his supper and refuses to eat it is not likely to rise in the esteem of his wife or of his cook. Excellent cooks have thrown up their situations, and gone off in a huff dimply because the master of the house has casually remarked that there was a trifle too much salt in the soup.

Nevertheless, Mr. John Bennett, according to his own story, failed to get any satisfaction out of his meals for several years. Yet nobody complained of him, because it was not his fault. He would not have dreaded the coming of a meal time, as he actually did dread it, had he possessed the power to choose his own feelings.

But alas! a deaf man may love music, or a blind one long vainly for the sight of remembered colors.

"From 1884 to 1889," said Mr. Bennett, "I was a helpless victim of that tormenting and incorrigible complaint—indigestion. How it came on me at the outset I cannot say. It is like waking up in the night and finding a thief in your house. How he got in you may never exactly discover—not even by the aid of the police.

"What I do know is, that it annihilated my appetite and spoiled my comfort. The little I did worry down often came up again—undigested, and consequently of no advantage to me.

"In fact, I dreaded the coming of meal time and wished it were possible to get along without eating. But this is the horror of chronic dyspepsia—that one must eat in order to live, and that existence under such circumstances is scarcely worth having.

"During all those years—about fifteen of them—I never knew what it was to be well. Of all the medicines I resorted to, and they comprised almost everything I heard of that had the slightest hope in it, none did me any good; that is, none went to the bottom of my trouble. Any weary and hapless dyspeptic will understand what I mean.

"Some time in 1899 (just ten years ago now), I bought a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup of Mr. Sept. Powell, the chemist here in Paddington. He has been long in business in this place, and can be trusted to recommend only what is good in his line.

"I need only add that the result of my using this medicine was far beyond my hopes or dreams. Before I had finished the first bottle I was better, and after taking the Syrup a few weeks longer I was cured. Yes, and really cured; for never since then has a sign of my old trouble shown itself.

"What I think of Mother Seigel's Syrup may be inferred."—John Bennett, 48 Begg Street, Paddington, Sydney, N.S.W., August 30th, 1899.

Secretary of the Territory Cooper has not yet been apprised of the results of the Russel-Holstein controversy on Hawaii. Dr. N. Russel, the Independent nominee for the House, was declared elected as the result of the ballot count, but the name was thrown out because the men signing the petition to run as a candidate were not duly qualified to sign such a document. Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii is yet to be heard from in the matter.

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KiheiStockholdersTook Action Yesterday.

RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED

Baldwin, Dillingham and Thurston State Their Attitudes in the Matter.

The stockholders of the Kihei Plantation Company held a special meeting yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, there being stockholders present, either in person or by proxy, representing 37,319 shares.

Mr. H. P. Baldwin stated that the object of the meeting was to consider a proposition for the surrender by himself and Mr. L. A. Thurston of certain shares of the company, with a view to reducing its capital from $3,000,000 to $2,500,000; that since the incorporation of the company the price of labor, of coal and of material had largely increased, and although the company had originally intended to erect a mill, it had since made a contract for grinding its cane at the Hawaiian Commercial mill. The speaker was of opinion that as long as the company could get its cane ground by the Hawaiian Commercial on the terms of this contract it would not pay the company to erect a mill; that in consideration of the foregoing the speaker was of the opinion that it would be desirable to reduce the capital stock of the company to $2,500,000; that the original amount of stock received by him for his interest in the land had been $800,000, and he proposed to surrender to the company half of that amount; that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Thurston, and the latter would also surrender a portion of his stock.

Mr. L. A. Thurston said that in order there should be no misunderstanding on the subject he would state his views concerning Mr. Baldwin's action; that he was unable to see the situation as Mr. Baldwin had seen it, and did not propose to surrender a pro rata amount of the stock held by him in the same proportion as was being done by Mr. Baldwin; that the transaction by which the Kihei land was sold to the company was a clear business and above-board proposition. The land-owners had been offered a certain amount of stock for their land, which they had accepted. The terms on which it was proposed to acquire the land were published in full detail in the papers and printed and circulated in pamphlet form and were attached to the paper which was signed by subscribers to the capital stock, for their inspection. There was no concealment or uncertainty incidental to the matter. Under these circumstances he did not feel called upon to follow Mr. Baldwin, but as Mr. Baldwin's action was on its face intended for the benefit of the assessable shareholders, the speaker did not propose to share in the generous bounty of Mr. Baldwin and would therefore surrender to the company the amount of stock by which the speaker's holdings would be increased in value by Mr. Baldwin's action.

He did not have the exact figures in hand but understood that this amount was between $90,000 and $100,000. This would make the total amount of stock turned in to the company about $540,000, and the suggestion was that the capital be decreased by $500,000 to $2,500,000, the $40,000 odd to be retained in the treasury; that as references had been made in certain papers concerning Kihei shares being "manipulated," he would say that excepting forty shares he had never bought or sold a share of Kihei stock.

Mr. Colburn asked Mr. Baldwin if the condition of the cane growing on the land had anything to do with his action.

Mr. Baldwin replied that there was nothing in the present appearance of the cane which had disappointed him; that a small piece of cane cut this past summer on some of the poorer land of the company had yielded about seven tons of sugar to the acre although the cane was not ripe; that if the cane had been fully ripe it would have yielded eight or nine tons; that the land now being planted he considered the equal of any on Maui. He said further that the dust which had been made so much of, was simply temporary, owing to long lack of rains on the open lands; that this winter's rains and the extension of cultivation would probably remedy all that.

Mr. Dillingham made a statement concerning the connection with the promotion of the company, more particularly with relation to the value of the land. He stated that the area of cane land was practically the same as that of the Oahu plantation; that in his opinion the soil was just as good as that of Oahu; that he considered it well worth what was paid for it; that not one dollar of the money paid by the subscribers to the assessable stock had gone either to the land-owners or to him as promoter; that when the company was organized H. P. Baldwin showed his faith in it and in the valuation placed on the land by taking $290,000 worth of the assessable stock, which he still held; that the speaker himself subscribed for $250,000 worth of assessable stock, of which his wife still held $50,000, and the only reason why he had sold any of it was that at that time he took assessable shares to a large amount in both Olaa and McBryde and he was unable to carry all of them at once; that his faith in Kihei was as great as when it was organized, and he looked forward to a prosperous future for the place, regardless of Mr. Baldwin's generosity.

A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, accepting the proposed surrender of stock and reducing the capital to $2,500,000.

A resolution was also adopted thanking Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Thurston for their action.

MRS. VON TEMPSKY DEAD.

Aged Lady Who Formerly Lived Here Dies in New Zealand.

Mrs. Von Tempsky, who formerly lived in Hawaii, died at Napier, New Zealand, October 15. The following is from the New Zealand Press of October 16:

Mrs. Von Tempsky, widow of Major Von Tempsky, who fell at Ngaruru, Taranaki, and sister of Mr. Napier Bell, C. E., died at Napier. Her age was seventy-seven years. Mrs. Von Tempsky witnessed some stirring scenes in the early pioneering days in New Zealand. The late Major Gustavus F. Von Tempsky was killed in the ill-fated engagement with the followers of Titokowaru at Ngutu-o-te-Manu on September 7th, 1868. Mrs. Von Tempsky arrived in New Zealand with her husband from central America in 1862. Von Tempsky himself, a Prussian Hussar, had, prior to coming to New Zealand, travelled extensively in South America, California, and Australia, and how the gallant officer distinguished himself at Papaerito, Puttarangi, Orakau, Wanganui, and Kakaramea is matter of colonial history. Mrs. Von Tempsky held a fund of reminiscences of the troublous times in New Zealand, and her death removes another of the pioneers who paved the way for a new generation.

Congratulating Republicans.

The report was current yesterday that the Independent leaders had sent a letter to President McKinley and other Republican leaders congratulating them upon the splendid Republican victory which swept the States. The letter particularly praised President McKinley for the showing made by him. The Independents are reported to have stated that they were very glad he was elected and that his adversary was defeated, because they have always believed that he was the friend of the Hawaiians and was responsible for the franchise which was granted to them by the last Congress.

KEEPING THE GOLD HERE

The problem of keeping the gold here that would be sent out of the country in payment of customs duties to the United States Government, is solved partially. The United States treasury has compelled Collector Stackable to forward all the customs receipts to the sub-treasury at San Francisco, and as all duties must be paid in gold, there has been a constant drain of gold from Hawaii.

How to keep the bold here has puzzled merchants and the collector alike. So serious did the matter become that Governor Dole wrote to the treasury at Washington, and has received the following reply:

Treasury Department, Division of Public Moneys, Office of the Secretary, Washington, November 1, 1900.

Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, addressed to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, in which you state that there is considerable stringency in the money market at Honolulu which is increased by the shipment to San Francisco, Cal., of the Customs receipts.

In reply, you are informed that the law prohibits the deposits of receipts from Customs with national bank depositaries and the only way to avoid the shipments of such receipts to San Francisco is for importers to cause the amounts to be paid by them as duties on imports to be deposited on that account with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco in the name of the Collector of Customs at Honolulu. The Assistant Treasurer will issue certificates for such deposits in duplicate and deliver the duplicate to the agent of the importer and the Collector will receive it in payment the same as so much money. Such deposits may be made in amounts of $1,000, or multiples thereof, and if in excess of the amount to be paid at one time, the Collector would pay the excess to the importer from collections on hand. This means of paying duties is practiced at many ports in the United States and is a convenience to importers as well as a saving to the Government of the expense of transporting moneys to the Sub-Treasury for deposit.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

Collector Stackable said yesterday that the plan outlined in the letter to the Governor was already working, and with success. The large firms here which pay out much money in duties have deposited with the sub-treasury in San Francisco sums sufficient to pay their duties for some future time. These sums are in the name of the collector of customs at Honolulu, to the credit of the depositors, and the latter receive certificates which are taken by Collector Stackable as gold. The result is considerable gold the would otherwise be deported, is retained here.

The order under which this plan operates, is not a new one, as the following letter will show:

CIRCULAR CONCERNING PAYMENT OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Treasury Department, Department No. 5, Secretary's Office, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1879.

To facilitate the payment of duties on imports, the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers of the United States are hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin in sums of one hundred dollars or multiples thereof, on account of such payment, and to issue the usual certificates of deposit therefor in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars, in the name of the Collector or Surveyor of the port at which the duties are to be paid; and any Collector or Surveyor, in whose name the certificate is issued, is hereby authorized to accept it at par for duties on imports payable at his port, treating the transaction in his accounts as if the money had been collected and deposited by him in the usual manner.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

The Family Friend.

No remedy has as good a right to that title as Kickapoo Indian Oil. It is good for internal and external use; it is pain's most powerful panacea. No one can say "I won't" have neuralgia, rheumatism, earache or any other acute pain, but everyone who has a bottle of Kickapoo Indian Oil in the house can say with confidence "I won't" have neuralgia or any other pain long. The power of this oil over pain is marvelous. Toothache, earache, headache, neuralgia and rheumatic pains, dysentery, diarrahea, cholera morbus, colic, cramps, and all acute pain yield instantly to it. You are always proof against pain with a bottle in the house. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

The contractors of the Young block say they will not allow the streets to be flooded for the public to be inconvenienced by the pumping out of water from the big hole made by the excavators. Their drainage pipe is underground, below the surface of the gutter. It extends from the building site across King street, and from King to Alakea, thence down to the electric light station. So it is not in the way of traffic.

GOING TO THE SOUND

Plans of the American Hawaiian Company.

NEW YORK TO SEATTLE

Honolulu the Principal Port of Call For the Big Steamships Line.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 8.—It is the intention of the recently organized American-Hawaiian Steamship Company of New York to make Puget Sound the Pacific Coast end of the line of big steamers it will within a very short time put on between its home ports and ports on the Pacific. Honolulu will be the principal port of call, and the establishment of the line will assure the rapid growth of Seattle's trade with Hawaii. Seattle, being the leading city of Puget Sound, will virtually be the Pacific Coast terminal port.

Although it has been known for some time that the new company would probably sooner or later run its vessels to Puget Sound, the first news of its positive intention to do so is contained in a telegram just received by Cook & Co., ship brokers of this city and Tacoma, informing them that they have been appointed Puget Sound agents of the new line, and requesting them to hold themselves in readiness for orders.

C. W. Cook, of the firm of Cook & Co., yesterday stated that the first steamer of the new line would probably arrive here from New York about December 1, and that after that date sailings would be made from Seattle every thirty days. Mr. Cook states that the steamers of the company will also call at Tacoma. His orders do not state in which city the main offices of the company will be located, but as practically all of the Puget Sound trade will be from Seattle, there is no doubt that they will be located here.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company is one of the most important corporations organized in the United States in recent years. Among the largest owners of stock in the concern are Flint, Eddy & Co., one of the greatest mercantile firms in the world, having branch houses in every country on the globe. This fact alone assures the success of the venture.

The company will operate on the new line some of the largest steam freight carriers afloat. At the present time its plans are for a fleet of six steamers, four of 8,000 tons each and two of 11,000 tons each. Two of these steamers, the Californian and the Hawaiian, are already in commission, and the others are now being built and will be completed as rapidly as possible.

The Hawaiian, of 8,000 tons, was built by the Cramps and is now loading in New York for her first voyage to the Pacific Coast. The Californian was built in San Francisco by the Union Iron Works, and is now engaged in the Government transport business between San Francisco and Manila, having been chartered by the Government immediately after she was launched.

It is the intention of the company, according to Mr. Cook, to load its steamers in New York with general cargoes for San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma, and to carry from Puget Sound ports to Hawaii coal, lumber and general merchandise. From the islands cargoes of raw sugar exclusively will be taken to New York. The vessels will not call at Honolulu on their way from New York to Seattle, but as the islands export little except raw sugar that fact is of but little consequence to the merchants of this city.

Heretofore, for various reasons, the steamer service between Seattle and the Islands has been irregular, and as a consequence merchants here have been handicapped in their efforts to compete with San Francisco for the trade of Hawaii. When the new line is in operation they will be placed on an equal footing.

The New Brewery.

The newly elected officers of the brewing company are as follows: A. Hocking, president and manager; E. C. Hobron, vice president; Edgar Halstead, treasurer; L. Schweitzer, secretary; J. T. Crawley, auditor.

The brewery will probably begin to make beer about the beginning of the new year. It is said no brewery on the Pacific Coast has the superior modern appliances that this plant will have. The brewery now represents an expenditure of $200,000.

QUEEN OF THE NAVY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Queen of the United States Navy is now Uncle Sam's splendid battleship Kentucky. She is the big beauty that went under Brooklyn bridge one night not long ago, when the moon was high. There was a car blockade, and hundreds of people watched the great drifting machine as she slowly drifted under the bridge. Everybody knew that she was a war vessel, but none knew her name. She was hailed: "What ship are you?" The answer came from a group of men in the fighting top, and it ran:

She was bred in old Kentucky,
Where the meadow grass is blue.

Hundreds of cheers sounded and the great battleship went on down the Narrows, her jackies still singing.

And now comes news from Gibraltar that the Kentucky has broken all long-distance records for war ships. Even the Oregon's marvelous performance during the Spanish war must take the background when the knot question is considered, for the Kentucky has beaten her.

The Kentucky left New York October 26th, and has, therefore, made the distance to Gibraltar in just twelve days. From Sandy Hook to the big rock is about four thousand miles, and the Kentucky, therefore, has made speed averaging fourteen knots, all the way across.

HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLESOME CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequaled. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents. H. T.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

Three Second-Hand Double Drays.
Two Second-Hand Single Drays.
Two Second-Hand Farm Wagons.
Four Second-Hand Express Wagons.
All kinds Second-Hand Buggies.
All kinds Second-Hand Harness.

PRICES BELOW REASONABLE.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

Our Leaders!

COLUMBIAS,
CLEVELANDS,
RAMBLERS,

ALSO OTHER WHEELS $25 AND $35

Oil Lamps Gas Lamps,
Bicycle Sundries

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

AGENTS.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. AYERSDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued
To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.
Ætna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gleet, Piles in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 40, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 20.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Ahukini.

Wednesday, November 21.

Gas. schr. Surprise, Townsend, from Kauai ports.

C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Phillips, from the Colonies.

Thursday, November 22.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Hamakua.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 20.

S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, for San Francisco.

S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for China and Japan.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai ports and Lahaina.

Stmr. Claudine, Lane, for Lahaina, Kahului and way ports.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Makena, Kihei and Kona ports.

Stmr. Kinau, Parker, for Hilo and way ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili and Koloa.

Am. ship Helen Brewer, McKay, for nitrate ports.

Wednesday, November 21.

Schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, for the Sound in ballast.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha.

Stmr. Niihau, Bruhn, for Honuapo and Punaluu.

O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San Francisco.

C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Phillips, for Vancouver and Victoria.

Thursday, November 22.

Gas. schr. Surprise, Nystrom, for Kauai.

TO SAIL TODAY.

Stmr. Maui, Sachs, for Paauhau, Kukalau, Ookala, Laupahoehoe and Papaloa, at 12 noon.

DUE TODAY.

U. S. A. T. Sheridan, from San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, November 20.—E. Fletcher, Mrs. F. J. Miller, Mrs. T. Black and two children, Miss E. Talcott, Miss Toyoda, E. J. Walker and wife, M. A. Silva, Rev. John E. Hay, C. L. Scrimger, A. Hendall, R. D. Mead and wife, Hong Chong, C. Ahi, Lung Chee, Lou New Hun, Wing Wong, G. Westcott, C. J. Manloa, James Welch, J. Gilroonan, T. E. Ray, A. Valentine, J. A. Gilman, J. T. Moir, Miss T. E. Ayers, George H. Robinson, W. A. Robinson, Lui Kenecke, C. E. Calvert, C. Streckewald, A. Wield, W. A. Burke, T. K. Burke, L. Hubbard, Charles O'Connell, Miss L. Franck, E. Suhr and wife, A. B. Loebenstein, H. R. Hitchcock, T. T. Meyers.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or to the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific. C. G. CALKINS, Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge

As to Pearl Harbor.

The attention of the Navy Department is being directed anew to the benefits to be derived from a dock and repair shops at Pearl Harbor, H. I., and efforts will be made the coming session of Congress to make an additional appropriation for the prosecution of the work. The necessity for a Naval station in Hawaii has impressed itself upon our Naval officers more especially since the acquisition of the islands, and it is not improbable that some progress will be made the coming winter in the direction of this improvement. Our vessels serving in Samoa would be within easy steaming distance of Honolulu for repairs of all ordinary types, and it is not too much to say that a machine shop and small dock yard at Honolulu will be of greater value to the Navy than the present dock at Bremerton.—Army and Navy Journal.

NEW DRY DOCK FOR NEW YORK.

Messrs. James Shewan & Sons, of New York, have added another large and substantial dry dock to the extensive docking plant on the East River, New York. The new dock was launched at Elm Park, Borough of Richmond, N. Y., on October 31st, and was immediately towed to the foot of East Fourth street, where it was placed in position. The dock is 176 feet long, with outriggers of 20 feet on each end, is 80 feet wide and its lifting capacity about 3000 tons. The dock is built entirely of yellow pine. With this addition the Messrs. Shewan & Sons now have four dry docks, which will enable them to attend to all orders for dry docking with promptness.

THE MORRO CASTLE.

The new steamer Morro Castle, of the Ward Line, arrived at New York November 2 from Cramp's Yard, Philadelphia, where she was built. She is intended for the Havana trade and is in command of Captain Cleveland Downs, Commodore of the Ward Line fleet. The Morro Castle is of 7,000 tons gross measurement, and has a guaranteed speed of 19 knots, produced by twin bronze screws and triple-expansion engines. She has a draught of 18 feet, two funnels and two pole masts. The vessel has a length of 499 feet on a beam of 50 feet and a depth of hold of 36½ feet. She has accommodations for 196 first saloon, 82 intermediate and 44 steerage passengers. In every way she is magnificently adapted to the Cuban trade besides being serviceable for the naval reserve list.

SAVANNAH TO HONOLULU.

The ship Henry Villard, Capt. Quick, which sailed from Savannah on Oct. 29 for Honolulu, takes out 2,340 tons of phosphate rock. This is the first cargo of rock fertilizer shipped to Honolulu from that port. Honolulu has been legal holidays

It Began with Pains in the Back

Mr. W. J. Juengert, 102 Landon St., Buffalo, N. Y., tells how he was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He says:

"About one year ago I was suffering a great deal with kidney trouble, and the terrible pains which I experienced in the small of my back almost incapacitated me for work. I tried wearing plasters but they did me no good whatever. In connection with this kidney trouble I was subject to chronic headaches. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I did so and soon noticed a great improvement, after continuing their use for several months all traces of the kidney trouble disappeared and the headaches became less frequent."

(Signed) WM. JUENGERT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1899.

W. G. STANTON, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box. 6 boxes $2.50

RICHARD BRASH, A VETERAN PRINTER, IS FOUND DEAD

RICHARD BRASH, an old citizen of Honolulu, about 49 years of age, was found dead in a tenement house in Kakaako yesterday noon. A daughter of Manuel "Kanaka," the Portuguese owner of the tenement, opened the door of Brash's room at noon and saw him lying on the bed. She thought he was asleep, but as he did not appear to be breathing, she called her father, who pronounced his lodger dead. The Police Department was promptly notified and an officer was sent to the place to stand guard.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth went to the place yesterday afternoon. Brash's room was on the second floor. Upon a bed covered with a sheet lay Richard Brash, dressed in overalls and a flannel shirt. His shoes had been removed and lay under the bed. Everywhere were evidences of poverty.

His face was emaciated, the lips drawn back and cheeks sunken in. The hands were drawn up to the chest as if clutching at his breast in his last moments. The odor of decomposition filled the room and it was evident the man had been dead some time. The body was bloated and this was evidence that his death had probably occurred perhaps forty-eight hours before its discovery.

The little girl who found the body said she had seen Brash on Monday last when he was going away from the house. She did not see him return. There seems a strong probability that he died Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning. The body was sent to the morgue, where Dr. Pratt performed an autopsy. Every organ was found more or less diseased and the doctor will testify before the coroner's jury that he died of general debility.

He leaves several brothers and sisters surviving him, among them being W. G. Brash of the Wilder Steamship Company, Walter Brash, Susan Brash and Mrs. Lizzie Robson. He was a printer by trade. He was janitor of the Waverly block and worked with the publishing company of Robert Grieve for nearly fifteen years.

Back in the seventies Brash set up type on a Government publication and curiously substituted the name of one European country for another, with the result that a commissioner was sent out by the aggrieved country to ascertain what the Hawaiian monarchy meant. The coroner's jury was impannelled as follows: H. Edwards, S. Kubey, I. Levingston, Fred. Smith, W. E. Bivens and A. L. Ward.

NEW HACK RULES ARE IN EFFECT

Some Changes in the Old Regulations Governing the Jehus.

In future all hackdrivers will be compelled to post a card of rates in a conspicuous place in their vehicles for the benefit of their passengers. A regulation in the recently printed book gotten out by the Government for hackmen reads:

"There shall be at all times a card of rates placed in a leather pocket, firmly attached to the center of the back of the front seat of every licensed vehicle and the words, 'Rates of Fare' impressed on the front of said leather pockets in letters not less than one-half inch in size."

Another section reads: "If any licensed vehicle shall be found standing in any place but on the appointed stand, the driver shall be liable to arrest by any police officer, unless said driver shall be under engagement."

The new regulations have changed many of the present stands and added four new ones. The rates to Punchbowl and return have been changed to read: $1.50 for one fare, $2.50 for two, and $3 for three, or an advance of 50 cents in the first instance and $1 advance in the last two.

Another regulation is that "No driver is compelled to take a single fare beyond the two-mile limit except by special bargain. When two or more offer the regular rate as per schedule, it must be accepted."

The law of the road, "Keep to the right," must be strictly observed by the jehus. No driver will be allowed to wait under engagement in the vicinity of a hack stand to which he does not belong.

For automobiles the drivers are to wear metal badges on the front of their caps and all other drivers metal badges in a conspicuous place on their clothes. Rates of fare to or from any point within the radius of a mile will be 25 cents.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The C. F. Sargent sails today for Tacoma.

The schooner Golden Gate is loading for Kahului at Wilder's wharf.

H. Bruns and Mrs. Swift and children were passengers on the Iwalani.

The Kinau, due in port, will probably get away with a Japanese crew.

Steamer Iwalani arrived yesterday morning from Hawaii with 8,000 bags of sugar.

The steamer Maui sails for Paauhau, Kukalau, Ookala, Laupahoehoe and Papaloa at noon today.

On Tuesday, the Hongkong Maru took away to the orient 127 Asiatics returning to their homes.

The United States transport Sheridan is due to arrive here from San Francisco either today or tomorrow.

Next Wednesday and Thursday, November 28 and 29, are liable to be port days on the waterfront, being both legal holidays.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL AT WORK

The Diamond Head Cemetery Site in Demand—Various Matters.

Graveyards seem a most desirable property.

Now comes Manager Pain of the Hawaiian Tramways Company and asks the Territory to put up at auction the proposed site of the Diamond Head cemetery, and Lawyer F. J. Berry, who heads the Hawaiian Cemetery Association, makes the same demand.

At the Governor's council yesterday Pain presented his request. Berry also protested against the land being conveyed at less than its actual value.

The Governor said that W. H. Tell having refused the position of district magistrate at Koloa, Kauai, it had been given to Kekoa.

Wailuku sent a petition signed by seventy residents asking for the right to organize a militia company.

D. L. Meyer, of Wailuku, petitioned for a license to sell liquors at retail in that town. Sheriff Baldwin did not sign the petition on account of there being two saloons in Wailuku already. The Governor's council advised the granting of no license.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless showed a map of Ala Moana, the beach drive, with Sorensen and Lyle's buildings in the way of the proposed extension. The latter firm had agreed to accept certain propositions for the removal of their structures.

WORK ON THE RAPID TRANSIT

Work is once more under way on the Rapid Transit Railway. Two gangs of laborers are busily engaged on Wilder avenue tearing up the street, preparing for the roadbed, and levelling off that section which has already been torn up, so that everything will be in readiness for the roadbed.

The operations thus far have progressed a little beyond Alexander street in the Waikiki direction. From that point, towards Ewa, to Punahou street, the men are levelling off the excavation. On the Ewa side of Punahou street for a distance of two blocks that part of the street which is to be used for the track is being cut up. The excavation is sunk to a depth of twenty inches below the grade of the road. The tops of the rails are to be on a level with the roadbed, and this excavation of twenty inches allows for a base layer of stone six inches deep, then the ties, six inches in thickness, and then the rails, which are seven inches in height.

Several poles have already been erected but attention is being chiefly paid to the laying of the track. The position of the power in some portions of Wilder avenue has necessitated the staging of the track a few feet from the center of the road.

LAWN PARTY A SUCCESS

Methodist Church and Aid Society Bazaar.

BIG CROWD IN ATTENDANCE

Haalelea Grounds are Filled With a Brilliant Throng of Patrons.

THE Haalelea lawn party and bazaar, which was given yesterday afternoon and evening under the auspices of the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Aid Society, was an unqualified success. The brilliant booths and many tiny tables dotting the grounds, the Chinese lanterns, parti-colored and many-hued, strung in and out among the trees, shedding a subdued glow over the pretty gowns and still prettier women, created a beautiful and vivid scene that could only be witnessed in a city like Honolulu. The strains of music from Berger's band sounded exquisite, and were the more delectable because not too close. At intervals the Quintet Club had played and sung Hawaiian airs throughout the day and evening, and appeared tireless. They were in fine form and never sang better.

The articles dispayed for sale realized a goodly sum for the church, and many people wended their way homeward after 10 p. m., with depleted pocketbooks, but happy and satisfied hearts.

They had accomplished two things: Had an enjoyable time and bought Christmas gifts in advance, which will save them much anxious thought and time.

The children's booth deserves especial mention, because with the exception of a very few donations, the bulk of the pretty display was entirely the handiwork of children who made the articles during last vacation.

Mrs. W. L. Howard was in charge of this table, assisted by a bevy of eager delighted children, who were charmed to officiate. Some names of those who worked hardest are herewith given: Edith Lyle, Mary Pearson, Ruby Hiltz, Ella Snow and Gertrude Stanley. Some really excellent work was for sale, and comprised baby blankets, cushions, pillows, an endless variety of bags; sachet and shopping bags, etc.; many dressed dolls, even to "old mammy dolls," which were very deceptive, for when you tried to lift them you fancied they were something like the "Georgia Electric Girl"—they were so heavy. But it transpired they were fashioned out of old bottles filled with sand and dressed and blackened to represent the traditional old darkey mammy.

The tea table was set amid most attractive surroundings. It was in the very center of a palm grove and looked delightfully cool and inviting. Mrs. Kern and Mrs. Johnson presided at the tea table, and in their light gowns made pretty and charming hostesses. The ladies of the church and aid society had contributed the dainty cups and saucers, which were subsequently sold at the close of the fair.

The merchant's donation booth was the table of tables. Every conceivable thing, useful and otherwise, loaded down this groaning table, until you wondered what next surprise awaited one. There was a small silver service, cups and saucers, infants' caps, jewelry, tidies, a big chair, soap, perfumery, handkerchiefs, doilies, whole pieces of goods and lots of other things, too numerous to enumerate.

Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. Stone were in charge of this table.

The Hawaiian booth proved very popular. Miss Ripley and Mrs. J. M. Moore presided over it. Almost everything for which the Hawaiians are famous could be found for sale on this table—calabashes, baskets, mats, curious braid belts, cases of every description, napkin rings, photograph frames, etc. It was a beautiful and effective table.

The candy table had a host of the younger element hovering about it and buying as long as the sweets lasted. Mrs. McAllister and Mrs. Nicholson were so agreeable it seemed a sin not to buy, and many a young man casually passing by was induced to tarry awhile with the inevitable consequence that he bore away a beautiful box of candies for which he had absolutely no personal use, but which made him an acceptable escort to some pretty girl. The grocers and confectioners had contributed largely to this table, and the bonbons were expensive, put up in pretty boxes and were sold out at fancy prices before the sale was over. Lemonade was also dispensed here, and proved a fascinating beverage.

The home-made table was a close second in the affections of the people. Here were displayed tempting chocolate and jelly and pound to pound cakes, some nutted, some iced; all appetizing. And on this counter were cold chicken, jellies, preserves, jams, bread, biscuits and crackers, so that no one had the slightest excuse for going hungry. Mrs. Bryant honored this table, and Mrs. Petrie the adjoining table for coffee.

Mrs. Coyne, Mrs. Alex. Lyle and Mrs. Batchelor were in charge of a very large booth laden with clothes and fancy work. There were displayed many pretty things dear to the feminine heart. Children's dresses, babies' slips, aprons, socks, shoes, etc., and ladies' jackets, dressing sacques, handkerchiefs, aprons and baskets, lined, ready for use.

The small ice cream tables, dotting the lawns were largely patronized, and here merry parties gathered to eat leisurely, watch the lovers and enjoy the soft balmy air and delightful music. The Methodist Church fair was a success socially and financially.

One week from next Sunday will be the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of Kawaiahao Church, and special exercises will be held both morning and evening. The morning service will be in Hawaiian, but the addresses in the evening will be mostly in English, and will be very interesting.

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHOOL HOLIDAY NOTICE.

The public schools throughout the Territory of Hawaii will be closed on Thursday, November 29th (Thanksgiving Day) and Friday, November 30th.

The public schools will close for the Christmas vacation on Friday, December 21st, and reopen on Monday, January 7th.

By order of the Department of Public Instruction.

C. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

3709-3231

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of S. L. Kamaka, deceased, by order of Hon. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge Circuit Court, First Circuit; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same (with proper vouchers, if any exist), duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at the office of C. F. Peterson, Kashumanu street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned.

SUSAN K. KAMAKA, Administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of S. L. Kamaka, deceased.

Dated Honolulu, November 7, 1900.

2228—Nov. 9, 16, 23, 30.

FURNITURE AND Household Effects FOR SALE

Owing to intending departure Mr. ANTON CROPP of Koloa, Kauai, will sell at Private Sale at his residence, KOLOA, KAUAI, all of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, comprising in part:

PARLOR FURNISHINGS,
BLACK EBONY PARLOR SUITE,
BLACK WALNUT PARLOR SUITE,
EBONY BOOKCASE AND LADY'S WRITING DESK,
1 "BECHSTEIN" PIANO,
PICTURES AND BRIC-A-BRAC,
LIBRARY FURNITURE,
DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND SILVER WARE,
BED AND TABLE LINEN,
KITCHEN FURNITURE AND UTENSILS,
ETC., ETC.

All articles will be on sale at the residence, Koloa, Kauai, from December 1st to December 15th, 1900, when purchasers can make their selections.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

Bark NUUANU will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

December 10, 1900.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.
OR
C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu

Hawaiian Postage Stamps ARE WANTED.

WE PAY PER 100 FOR

1c green or yellow (recent issue), 60c
2c rose or brown (recent issue), 45c
5c blue or red (recent issue), $1.10.
10c green, $5; 12c blue, $15.

Others and old issues in proportion. References by permission: W. M. Giffard, Esq., Honolulu, F. L. Stolz, Esq., formerly Spreckelsville.

Address,

W. SELLSCHOPP & CO., 118 Stockton St., San Francisco.

2293—Nov. 27.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Bertha St. Clair vs. John St. Clair. Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii:

You are commanded to summon John St. Clair, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Bertha St. Clair, plaintiff, should not be awarded her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed libel for divorce.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 24th day of September, 1900.

(Seal.)

(Signed): P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and correct copy of the original summons, and that the said cause was ordered continued to the next February, 1901, term of said court.

(Signed): P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.

2229-6tF—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.

Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corporation, plaintiffs, vs. C. N. Ragsdale, defendant.

The Territory of Hawaii:

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii:

You are commanded to summon C. N. Ragsdale, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before said Circuit Court at the January term thereof, to be holden at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, on Wednesday, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corporation, plaintiff, should not be awarded to it pursuant to the tenor of its annexed petition.

And you are further commanded to, and have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Gilbert F. Little, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, at South Hilo, Hawaii, this 22d day of September, 1900.

(Seal.)

(Signed): DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

2218—Jan. 8.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mahi (k.), of Wailuku, Maui, to William Dean, of Honolulu, Oahu, dated March 1, 1886, recorded Liber 100, pages 68 and 69, assigned to Ching Ahung, trustee, December 31, 1898, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: Non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1900, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver.

Dated Honolulu, November 2, 1900.

CHING AHUNG, Trustee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. All those premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1959, to Mahi, mortgagor, containing an area of one acre, at Kamaole, Maui.

2. All those premises conveyed to said mortgagor, Mahi, by deed of Nika, recorded in book 44, page 193, containan area of 1 25-100 acres, situated at Nehe, or Paapaloa, Wailuku, Maui, consisting of a house lot, 8-100 acre more or less, and a taro patch 1 17-100 acres more or less, and described therein as in Royal Patent No. 5452.

2224-4tF—Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23.

NOTICE.

IF ALBERT ELSEY CARVER, who was residing in and near Vancouver, British Columbia, during the years 1891 to 1895, and afterwards in California, and was last heard of in Sonora, Calaveras county, in California, about June, 1896, will apply to the undersigned, he will hear something to his advantage.

WELLS & HIND, Solicitors, Nottingham, England.

2227

Men's Department

THE GENUINE

Scriven's Drawers

75c or $8.50 a doz.

FINE BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS, long and short sleeves . . UNDER-50c

FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS with drawers to match . . . 75c each

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